of slavery, or, that he was wanting in candor.

This called forth a reply from "the man under

the bridge," establishing his claim to knowledge

and fairness in the use he made of Methodis

history, by such testimony as the Advocate has

not been able to gainsay or resist. The worthy

Editor then retired from the conflict and ceased to read the numbers of his friend, which were

so "stupidly anti-slavery" in their character

that he could not meet them in the way of faci

or argument, and, no doubt, he thought it best

to forbear any further attempt in that line .-

But most unfortunately for his reputation, after

happening just now to glance at some of the

numbers of the man under the bridge," he un-

dertook the remarks to which we now wish to

call your attention. We have no doubt they

were penned, just as they profess to be, without

naving read the numbers of his opponent, save

the mere "accidental glance" he just now made

A mere "glance," however, is sufficient to ena

ble a man to clip a sentence from its connec-

tion, and thereby to miss the meaning of the

author, and set up a man of straw that perhaps

he can demolish more easily than he can parry

the blows of a real opponent; and an editor ila

this decided avantage in that sort of warfare-

he can attribute opinions and doctrines to his

opponent, and by not letting his readers know

the man's own way of stating his "faith" or of

defending it; he can make many of his readers

suppose he has gained a victory indeed. A re-

narkable instance of this sort is before us -

Speaking of Cleros, he says: "He has made the

discovery that it is impossible for one in a state

made up the statement in this form, he proceeds

to apply the reductio ad absurdum with a ven-

geance. If, however, the man of the advocate

had read the article before him, instead of

"glancing," before he proceeded to comment up

on it, he might have perceived that in arguing

with christians, especially Methodists, on the

duty of seeking, in a lawful way, the removal

of the system of slavery, it was pertinent to

appeal to facts showing that by interfering with

the domestic relations, rendering marriage and

paternal ties precarious-slavery is inconsistent

with the full performance of the obligations in-

volved in the relations of husband and father as

prescribed in the scripture. Cleros has said.

"Slavery so effectually destroys all these relations

among slaves, that the discharge of the duties be

longing to any one of them is impossible, except

"husbands and fathers?" if he will not, and of

us from doing our duty falls beside the mark .-

slave is torn from his wife, and his children di-

vided out among the heirs of his master, and he

is not probably permitted to see them once :

year during their youth; that he is not wanting

in duty when he leaves his weeping wife and no

onger watches over his children. That mighty

salve, "impossibility," shields him. True, this

may shield him from guilt before God, but will

the Editor say as much for the Christian or

Methodist slaveholder, and supporter of a sys-

tem which thus in its enevitable operation sep-

arates the husband and the wife-the parent and

the child, without so much as asking their con-

sent? Or will the Nashville Christian Advo-

cate contend that the new Testament code of

morals, as it relates to the domestic relations,

are all swallowed up in that one command "ser-

vants obey your masters," or as it is paraphra-

sed by some, "slaves obey your masters." We

agree that this precept binds the slave, and are

far from teaching him to run away or to disobe;

his master. But when we address the master

and the community in his behalf, we think it

f the system in the way of social injustice,

and to call upon you as christians, and especi-

ally as methodists to strive by all lawful means

to extirpate the evil of slavery. I need not say

he Methodist Episcopal Church South is pledg

ed by her discipline to this course, and although

it has been prophesied she will yet withdraw

that pledge, and we are fearful she will at some

time do it, still she has not yet done it. And

In conclusion, we think the Editor would im-

prove the tone and influence of his paper, by

sparing himself those groundless and ill-natur-

ed personalities about the advocacy of "negro

stealing, abolitionists," and "want of candor."

go a thousand times farther with "men of sense"

than to abuse and vilify an author without ex-

The skin should be kept clean. The

AN OBSERVER.

about 75 years of age, and of a very light, from eight to twelve inches in diameter-

posing the fallacy of his arguments.

August 10th, 1848.

PUBLISHER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Let'the Methodists Hear. -No. X.

To the Editors of the Examiner: GENTLEMEN-In the series of letters addresse to the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, I have sought attention to those circumstances which belong to the system of slavery and in their operation thwart the designs of the Christian Ministry. In pursuance of my original design, I wish to call attention to the disadvantages under which a minister must always labor in a slaveholding

1. He cannot preach the whole truth to a mixed congregation. This position is stoutly denied by the whole "rank and file" of pro-slavery men, and their apologists -who are constantly crying, "Preach the Gospel-that is your business, let civil matters alone." Let the gospel be preached—but what is the gospel—a single proposition, announcing the redemption of the world? or does it comprehend the whole of God's truth revealed to man? The latter without doubt. Then the whole is to be preachedfully-freely. Where, in the whole length and breadth of slaverydom, can a minister take for his text, "Therefore, all things, whatsoever we would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets," and clearly develope and faithfully apply its principle, without exciting the jealousies of the masters or the discontent of the slaves? Must be not do as the Romans did, in the use of a similar rule, exclude the slaves-or, like the bigoted Jew. confine its application to his brethren? Does common opinion in Christian Kentucky, in the Christian South place the slave within the provisions of this sacred Canon? Why? Because to confess its application to them, in the soberest sense in which it can be understood, would virtually abolish the whole system of slaverymen intent upon its perpetuation see this-and hence an approach to its true meaning in the discussions of the pulpit, unless accompanied by exceptions, not to be misunderstood, is denounced as fanatical Abolitionism, and the to a limited extent." Now, with all his flourish preacher as a true disciple of the abolition of Rhetoric about the absurdity of the doctrine waived, softened down, or smothed over, to suit itor himself undertake to maintain, in so many the tastes of the hearers. But it is answered plain words, that the existing system of slavery further, that the Apostles preached the gospel does not "so effectually destroy these relations," where slavery existed, and recognising the re- in a great multitude of instances, "among lation, pointed out the mutual duties of masters slaves," as to hinder the duties prescribed to and slaves, and, therefore, the relation is a propthis I feel very sure, then all his declamation er one. Very recently I heard a minister of high standing in our church take this position, and about the inability of men or devils to prevent argue at length in its support. The Apostles preached the gospel to Gentiles who had not the knowledge of God-and abstained from intermeddling with the civil institutions of any of the countries where they preached—they recog- But is it right for christians, voluntarily, to supnised the relation of master and servant, but port, abet, and uphold a system of slavery upon does it follow that it is, therefore, a right relation? Many who embraced Christianity were the servants of heathen masters, who knew nothing of the authority of the Church. It was meet for them to be advised to quietly bear the yoke, that the doctrine of God might not be blaschemed-but others were in families that had embraced Christianity. To them they said. "But if thou mayest be free choose it rather."-While to Christian masters they said, "Masters give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that we also have a master in heaven." From this plain exhibit of the relative duties of servants and masters, the conclusion is legitimate, that the Apostles established a principle which must enevitably abolish slavery in all Christian families. They do not say to the slaves "it is better for you to be slaves," but, "art thou called being a servant care not for it;" endure it patiently and cheerfully for the Lord's sake-"BUT IF THOU MAYEST BE FREE CHOOSE IT RATHER," as being better for yourselfbetter for the Church-better for all concerned To the masters they do not say, "it is right to hold on to your slaves," but, "masters render unto your servants that which is just and equal, not on the principles of heathen morality, but what is so in the light of Christianity. As though they had said-we have told your servants that liberty is better than bondage-we now tell you, it is better, and enjoin that you give to them, as co-heirs with yourselves, that which is "just and equal" between members of the same great family. Moreover we have said to your servants-"Ye are bought with a price: be not ye, therefore, the servants of men. Yet we have advised none to runaway-asserting violently his freedom, but have said to them-Let every man wherein he is called, therein abide with God." Could any mistake this teaching of the Apostles? Did not every man

Philemon did emancipate him, and that Onesimus, the emancipated slave, became a bishop in the Church of God. Emancipation was universal in the primitive Church, and although the notices of slavery in early Church history are very few, they are suf-

to whom this letter was read see at once his du-

ty in regard to his servants? The epistle to

Philemon is perfectly consistent with the pre-

ceding view; and the gentle insinuation of the

21st verse, "Having confidence in thy obedi-

ence, I wrote unto thee, knowing that thou wilt

also do more than I say;" is, by the common

consent of commentators, to the emancipation

of Onesimus. And they generally hold that

ficient to justify this conclusion. The fact that the Apostles recognised slavery, does not prove it right-por does the additional fact that they prescribed the duties which all seasons of the year. To men who are not handle it, had no means of cutting it, the relation creates, prove it any more than delicate, and not accustomed to exposure of and probably built fires to melt or separate John the Baptist's advice to soldiers proves that person to the air, I would particularly rethe rock from it, which might be done by

The acknowleds did not sanctify them-and the want of a direct injunction-"Thou shalt not hold a slave," is supplied by the whole scope and tenor of the Christian system-which is destined to accomplish the great objects of its mission to mankind, not by the outward pressure of positive law, but the force of an inward principle.

CLEROS. Under the Bridge, Aug. 10th, 1848.

Messers Editors:- The Nashville Christian thin figure. In the course of conversation these sticks were charred through, as Advocate of the 4th of August, contains some he chanced to remark, that he did not feel burnt; they found large wooden wedges in very singular editorial remarks upon the num- as well as usual that day, because he had the same situation. In this shaft they found have disturbed the tranquility of the worthy 'Why," said I, "Doctor, you do not take a copper." and had apprised them, that, in his opinion, joyed more uninterrupted good health duckings of the Methodist Church on the subject first on the Lungs.

The women ever entire than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. Few men ever entire than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. Few men ever entire than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. Few men ever entire than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. Few men ever entire than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. These pour more than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. These pour more than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. These pour more than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. These pour more than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. These pour more than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. These pour more than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. These pour more than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. These pour more than a ton of coopie-stones, that they are than 50 years. The second more than 50 years are the second more than 50 years. The second more than 50 years are the second more than 50 years. The second more than 50 years are the second more than 50 years. The second more than 50 years are the second more than 50 years are the second more than 50 years. The second more than 50 years are the second more than 50 ye

# LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848.

Correspondence of the Evening Post. Lowell--Its Corporations-Statistics of its Man- withe round for a handle. The Chippewa ujactures—appearance of the City-Character of the Operations.

301,297 spindles, and 8,749 looms. They employ between twelve and thirteen thou-

sand hands, two-thirds of whom are females. The mills and factories of Lowell, consumed last year 637,000 lbs. of cotton and 46,000 lbs. of wool per week. They used

The aggregate of cotton and woollen goods made in Lowell per week, is nearly millions of yards, or about 200 miles per day, which is enough to reach from Boston to Albany. At this rate, they make cloth nough in a year to girdle the earth three imes. During the last year, the proportions of cotton and woollen goods made was as follows:-1,920,900 yards of cotton, 21,291 yards of woollen, and 6,500 yards of carpeting. The proportion made at the present time is about the same.

of slavery to do his duty to God;" and having The Merimack is the largest of the Lo well corporations. It runs 67,965 spindles and 1,920 looms. It employs 2,245 hands 1,600 females, and 645 males. It makes 345,000 yards per week and consumes 79. six stories in height. The rooms occupy the entire floor in a story. In two of the rooms there are in each 320 looms and 100 girls. In another room there are 20,000 spindles and 60 girls. This building has been recently erected, and the machinery in it is of the most perfect and improved

> The printing works of this corporation are well worth visiting, and also the carpet works of the Lowell company.

> In addition to the mills, where are made the various articles of broadcloths, and cassiands, and uses 4,000 tons of iron annualy. They make all kinds of cotton and

> woollen machinery, locomotives, steam engines, and machinists' tools. They can furnish machinery completes for a mill of 6,000 spindles in three months, which is about the time required for the erection of a

The question is not whether any man is held The average wages of females per week, responsible for not doing prescribed cuties under unavoidable circumstances of impossibility Lowell has three banks, two institutions

for savings, an insurance company, and a a portion of their fellow-christians which so public library of 7,000 volumes. destroys their domestic relations as not to permit present population of Lowell is about 30, the husband to protect, and support, and live 000. In 1820, it was only 200: in 1830. with his wife, or to "bring up his children in the 6,477; and in 1840, 20,981. nurture and admonition of the Lord." I know the Editor can say, with great gravity, when the

In its general appearance, Lowell is neat and pleasing. The factories and mills are built in the form of a hollow square. The ground enclosed is generally neatly turfed and planted with shade trees, and in some bleached. The peculiar advantage of embleached. A letter was also read from Dr. Scudder, ers. Every thing about the mills is kept ploying this article with the soap is, that of Maduan, giving an account of a missionperfectly neat, and also within them so far as possible.

The girls in the mills were generally neatly clad, and they exhibited in their countenances and in their manner more intelligence and refinement than I anticipated finding. Great care is taken by the conand it is thought by those who know most of the operatives, that they would not suffer these fishes were not exaggerated. in comparison with an equal number of laborers in any other community.

Copper Region-Singular Discovery. A correspondent of the Buffalo Express writing under date of June 14, from Ontonaaltogether pertinent to appeal to the workings gon, Lake Superior, says:

Mr. Knap, of the Valcan Mining Company, has lately made very singular discoveries here in working one of the veins, which he lately found. He worked into an old cave which had been excavated centuries ago. This led them to look for other works of the same sort, and they have found a number of sinks in the earth which they One large pout in particular seemed considhave traced a long distance. By digging erably pleased at being patted on the back. while she stands to the pledge we can see no im- into those sinks they find them to have been propriety in urging her sons to the performance made by the hand of man. It appears that the ancient miners went on a different principle from what they do at the present time. The greatest depth yet found in these holes is thirty feet-after getting down to a certain depth, they drifted along the vein nearly to an open cut. These cuts have been To meet an argument and expose its error will filled nearly to a level by the accumulation of soil, and we find trees of the largest growth standing in this gutter; and also find that trees of a very large growth have grown up and died, and decayed many years since; in the same places there are now stand-

ing trees of over three hundred years' growth. Last week they dug down into a new place, and about twelve feet below the suring it to the air, is to bathe the surface of from eight to ten tons. This mass was commend to them, when they commence heating, and then dashing on cold water .bathing, if in cold water, to do so in a well This piece of copper is as pure and clean heated room. This ablution of the body as a new cent; the upper surface has been with cold water. I think should be done pounded clear and smooth. It appears that every day in the year. Many persons shud- this mass of copper was taken from the botder at the idea of using water upon their tom of a shaft, at the depth of about thirty persons in cold weather. I think it is then feet. In sinking this shaft from where the the most useful. In the cold winter of mass now lies, they followed the course of 1836-7, the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, D. the vein which pitches considerably; this en-D., one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen ab ed them to raise it as far as the hole in Philadelphia, called at my house on one came up with a slant. At the bottom of of the coldest days. The old man was the shaft they found skids of black oak,

score was cut for the purpose of putting a

Improvements in Machinery and the Pro gress of Manufactures.

marks on late improvements in manufactures, from a late English Factory Report, him. 46,000 lbs. of wool per week. They used made by Mr. Leonard Horner, on the 30th April last. He remarks: As improvements bushels of charcoal, 2,790 cords of wood, in machinery lesson the cost of production, Missionary to a city where a year ago his support the war, and the estimated cost in scie. maxim has been in no degree contradicted by the experience of the last ten years; for has hitherto done. during that time improvements in machisiderable increase in the number of cotton chapel. mills had taken place; and in that dated But the substitution of machinery for manual labor, which is likely to take place in consequence of the increased restriction.

By the infinense population of the country, and with the importance of greatly increased Guilford, March 16, 1781 Greene... 300 C'nwa ed missionary effort.

Cowpens, Jan 17, 1781 Morgan... 12 Tarnet Guilford, March 16, 1781 Greene... 300 C'nwa ed missionary effort.

The population of China he says, may 1781, closed the war. Prisoners, 7,072. consequence of the increased restriction, must do more than cover the loss occasioned by the restriction, before it can so reduce millions—at least equal to all the rest of the ployment to the persons displaced.

Economy in Linea Washing. est linens the appearance of having been take up the subject and plead for China. bleached, and cleans them thoroughly with Rev. Mr. Meigs, of India, mentions, as ness of rain water.

The Learned Fishes.

took occasion to visit the little girl who it

The little girl who has thus acquired mediately flock to the rock on which she suffer her to handle them without moving. of bread and went to the water's edge. rations. The fish came toward the bread, but discovering probably that it was offered by a sion, gives an account of a tour made by stranger, immediately darted away .- Bos. himself and Mr. Fairbank, of the Ahmedton Journal.

hearted woman, which has just come to our an eager desire for books. In no part of knowledge. Madame Solari, the well- India, says the writer, is the proportion of Free known seconda donna of her Majesty's Brahmins so great, and with few exceptions Theatre, has recently been suffering under they are more or less educated. They were best mode of invigorating it, besides expos- face found a mass of copper that will weigh a pulmonary complain, of so serious a na- generally respectful and attentive hearers, ture that physicians have announced the ne- wherever congregations were addressed. the body frequently in cold water—this at buried in ashes, and it appears they could cessity of her immediately relinquishing The villages are represented to be quite suher profession, and rejurning to her native perior to other portions of the Mahratta land. Yesterday, when on the point of de- country. In the larger villages schools are parture, the afflicted axiste received a note supported by Government, giving instrucsigned "Jenny Lind." The gifted writer, tion in geography, grammar, arithmetic, after expressing in terms of delicate kind- history, geometry, &c., which must do much calist, adds that she cannot allow her to de- deed, Mr. Hume says, we often heard compart without some token of remembrance plaints that religion was on the declinedeprive herself of any comfort which her dition. Some spoke of the neglected idols state requires-and that if at any time she with pity, others with the greatest contempt. should feel the need of a friend, she must Rev. Mr. Benjamin, of the Smyrna Mis-Morning Chronicle.

Geological Discovery. Not far from the right bank of the Nicolaifska, in the government of Tobolsk, bers of CLEROE in your paper. Cleros seems to forgotten to take his bath that morning.— a miner's gad and a narrow chisel made of in Siberia, a rich mine of stones has been discovered, in the midst of the establish-Editor, by continuing to "inflict his numbers on cold bath such weather as this!" "I have the readers of the anti-slavery paper at Louis- been in the habit of bathing in cold water are tempered or not, but their make dis. These stones, says Galignan, present a The Editor had before called the at- every day, in all seasons of the year, for plays good workmanship. They have ta- perfect resemblance to diamonds, except tention of his readers to the numbers of Cleros, more than 50 years." Few men ever en ken out more than a ton of cobble-stones, that they are a trifle less heavy and less of Oregon, vice Gen. Shields, decita- souls; while, by the census of 1868-43, it was

of "The Age, too, another of his persecutors, having published an abusive article against one of the Professors of the College We extract the following sensible relat Athens, had so excited the indignation of

they extend consumption; and the enlarged life was in imminent peril. He hopes that demand for the manufactured article creates the time has come when the preaching of a demand for more labor. The truth of this the Gospel will make a deeper impression upon the hearts of the Athenians than it

The remarkable escape from fire of the militia in the Union, estimated to 1847. nery, tending to supercede manual labor in Mission Chapel at Pera, was also noticed. particular processes, have been constantly it seems that while fires are promptly exgoing on; and although other causes have tinguished in Constantinople, a city of contributed to lower the prices of cotton mosques, and directly under the eye of the Rhode Island...... manufactures, the number of persons em- Sultan, at Pera, not more than a quarter of ployed in their production has greatly in- a mile distant, across the "Golden Horn," New Jersey creased since 1838. In my report, dated firemen will work only for pay; and at the the 20th January, 1842, I showed that be- late fire they had suffered more than a thoutween the 1st of January, 1839, and the sand houses to burn, with but very little ef. N. 31st of December, 1841, there had been in fort to prevent the destruction, when the Georgia my district alone an increase of horse-pow-er sufficient to give employment to 16,750 Sultan having signified his displeasure that such dreadful ravages were permitted, the persons. In my report of the 7th of July, firemen applied themselves in earnest to ex-000 lbs. of cotton. One of its factories is 1843, I mention that a still further and continguish the flames, just in time to save the Where and when Fought. A. C. & loss.

From Dr. Bridgeman, of Canton, a let-White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776 Putnam 5000 White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776 Wash'n. 300 the 16th of May, 1845, I state that the increase of steam-power, in new mills and in pealing for more missionaries to be sent to addition to those already existing, from the China. Dr. B. had been to Shanghai, to Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777 Wash'n. 1200 (Saratoga, Oct 17, 1777 Gates... 350) 1st of January, 1844, had been equal to assist the missionaries of different denomi-4,500 horses, which would give employment to not less than 18,000 persons above. Socious and the second assist the missionaries of different denominations in preparing a translation of the Briar Creek, March 30, 1779 Ash.....300 ment to not less than 18,000 persons above the number employed at the close of 1843. Scriptures, and had been deeply impressed by the immense population of the country,

the cost of production as to cause an in- heathen world; and the fact that the same ine the extensive works of the "Lowell ma- crease of consumption that will give em- language is read by this whole multitude, he thinks is a very strong argument for increasing missionary operations. In view of these considerations, added to the fact that A correspondent of a Dundee paper so little has yet been done, there having writes as follows: - "After many experibeen sent from America only twenty-seven ments made by myself and others, I find missionaries, of all denominations, he asks, that a little pipe-clay, dissolved among the will not some of those who meet in Boston water employed in washing, gives the dirti- at the next annual meeting (in September)

clear of board, is \$2; of males per day, about half the labor, and a saving of full among the encouraging signs of the times, one-fourth the soap. The method adopted that the supporters of heathenism themselves was to dissolve a little of the pipe-clay in the warm water in the wash-tub, or to rub are apprehensive that it is about to pass away. This fear has led to public lectures a little of it, together with the soap, on the in defence of Hindoo idols, or of the prinarticles to be washed. This process was cipal deity, in many of the temples. The repeated as often as required, until the articles to be washed were made thoroughly and to some extent the sin, of idolatry; but clean. All who have made the experiment they are not ready to relinquish it. They have agreed that the saving of soap and la- are, he says, the slaves of Satan, and his bor are great; and that the clothes are im- fetters of iron and brass are not easily bro-

it gives the hardest water almost the soft- ary tour in the country of Tondiman Rajah, and of several interviews with the King of Tondiman, who imitates the English in dress, manners and equipage. Among other A friend who was in Hirgham yesterday languages, he speaks the English quite fluently, though not eighteen years old. He was said had succeeded in taming the fishes has a very good English library for English ductors of these mills not to admit any as in a pond at that place, so that they would visitors, and a bungalow, provided with amoperatives, but moral and worthy persons; eat out of her hand. He found that the ple accommodations, for their temporary stories which have been told in relation to residence. The King received him very graciously at his palace, seated Dr. Scudder's daughter at his left hand on the throne, control over the usually shy inmates of the adorned them with flowers, and sprinkled water is about sever years old. She is their handkerchiefs with perfumed water. small of her age, and is a very interesting He, the same day, called on the Dr. and inand intelligent girl. She goes to the edge vited Mrs. Scudder and her daughters to a of the pond with a piece of bread in her ride with him in an English carriage, while hand, and calls her pets, in her childish Dr. S. rode with the King's brother. The though musical voice, "pouty, pouty, pouty." Dr. urged the King to read the English New The fish in the pond, principally horn-pouts, with some pickerd and other fish, imcontrol of his religious sentiments, would stands, and receive from her hand the food not permit him. When they were about report of Mr. Chase, by acclamation. which she has provided. They seem not to to leave, the King wrote a letter to Mr. be in the least afraid of the little girl, but Scudder, urging them to remain several days longer. Dr. S. thinks that place. Poothacotta, favorable for a mission station. During this tour, Dr. S. preached several With a view of tesing the tameness of the times a day usually, distributed tracts and mon resolve to maintain the rights of Free Labor fish the mother of the little girl took a piece books, and performed several surgical ope-Rev. Mr. Hume, of the Bombay Mis-

nuggar Mission, into the Southern Concan; visiting most of the important places on the coast for two hundred miles, to near the We cannot refuse curselves the pleasure foot of the Great Mountains. They were of recording a generous and truly character- uniformly received with the utmost kindistic act of this exquisite singer and noble ness by the people. They found everywhere ness her lively sympathy with her sister vo. to destroy confidence in Hindooism. Inand regard—that Madame Solari must not many of the temples were in a ruinous con-

write to "Jenny Lind." The letter con- sion, has recently made a tour of several tained a bank-note for £100 .- London days' journey into the interior of Asia Minor, during which he visited Ak Hissar, the ancient Thyatira, where the Apostles planted a church, mentioned in the Apocalypse. Though beautiful for situation, Mr. Benja-

only 401,051.

At the monthly Missionary meeting, on give necon Indians all say that this work was never Sabbath evening, it was stated, that a letter DUR & GRAIN.—The flowith saying, "All the Among the many places of interest in done by Indians. This discovery will lead had just been received from Rev. Dr. King steady through the week at not alone." On Among the many places of interest in Eastern Massachusetts, Lowell stands prominent. A capital stock of \$12,460,000, owned by twelve corporations, is here invested in manufacturing. The Merimack, the short time since they first form yet, as it is but a short time since they first form yet as it is but a short time since they first form yet as it is but a short time since they first form yet as it is but a probably somewhat subsided but the re- we Church of the week at not alone." On the whole they will keep finding new who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to his family and his n sales of various light tots from stot who has returned to ment possesses and late on that subject, and is thus response existence.

Resolved, That the true, and in the property of the color and in the color and in the color and in the color and in the colo largest of the corporations has a capital short time since they first found the old son of his return was, that from a change mine. There is copper here in abundance of Review of 82,000,000. tire, contained in the the extensions, and explain-

largest of the corporations has a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The other companies have a capital stock, varying from \$1,800,000 to \$210,000. These companies have about 50 mills, which contain

organization of the Federal Government in 1789, the date of admission, and the population at first census thereafter, and in 1847

5. Area of the several States, population to each square mile, and the number of enrolled militia in the Union, estimated to 1847.

REVOLUTIONARY STATES. 231,971

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Lexington, April 19, 1775. Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775 Stony Point, July 15, 1779 Wayne... 100 Johnson... Camden, Aug. 16, 1781 Gates... 720 C'nwallis. Cowpens, Jan 17, 1781 Morgan... 72 Tarleton... Guilford, March 16, 1781 Greene... 400 C'nwallis.

.5,752 British taken prisoners.

The whole expenses of the war, estimated in specie,

STATES ADMITTED SINCE 1250. 1st Census.

AREA. AND MILITIA OF THE STATES. New Hampshi South Carolina

The Buffalo papers, of Friday last, bring us the proceedings of the Barn-burners Convention up to Martin Van Buren was nominated for President and Charles F. Adams for Vice President, on the

The following are the Resolutions, reported by B. F. Butler, as having the unanimous sanction of

WHEREAS, We have assembled in Conven WHEREAS, We have assembled in Convention, as a union of Freemen, for the sake of Freedom, be speedily converted into a wilderness of free forgetting all past political differences in a comminds. I need not say, how cordially I concur in

And Whereas, The political Conventions re-cently assembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the one stiffing the voice of a great constituency entitled to be heard in its deliberations, and the slave-holding diotation, candidates neither of whom can be supported by the opponents of slavers of the consistency.

of the union of the people under the banner of Free Democracy, in a solemn and formal declaration of their independence of the Slave Power, and of their fixed determination to rescue the Federal Government from its control:

Resolved, Therefore, That we, the people here

pendence; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves updeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves updeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves updeavors to advance of my unfeigned respect.

this Union which recognize its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the Federal Government, and for Mr. Butlet, of New York, followed its reading which laws that government is not responsible.

We therefore propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State.

Resolved, That the proviso of Jefferson, to prohibit the existence of slavery, after 1800, in all the territories of the United States, Southern and Northern; the votes of six States and sixteen delegation in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to

Northern; the votes of six States and sixteen delegates, in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the northwestern territory, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation, not to extend, nationalize or encourage, but to limit localize and tionalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize and liscourage slavery; and to this policy, which should lever have been departed from, the government with to return.

WHOLE NUMBER 63

e States; and while we rejoice to know, that, a casure which, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free would also have opened the coor to litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in haste, by a majority embracing several who voted in open violation of the kno betray them. There must be no more compro-mises with Slavery; if made, they must be re-

pealed.

Resolved, That we demand Freedom and established Institutions for our brethren in Oregon, now exposed to hardships, peni and massacre, by the reckless hostility of the Slave power to the estab-lishment of Free Territories, and not only for them, but for our new brethren in California and New

And whereas, it is due, not only to this occasion, 270,000, but to the whole people of the United States, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other questions of national policy, therefore,
Resolved, That we demand cheap postage for the

people; a retrenchment of the expenses and pa-tronage of the Federal Government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries; and the election, by the people, of all civil officers in the

be practicable.

Resolved, That River and Harbor Improveme ral States, are objects of national concern, and its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers

public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable ions, is a wise and just measure of public policy which will promote in various ways, the interests of all the States of this Union; and we therefore American people.

Resolved, That the obligations of honor an

of such a Tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the of our debt and the interest thereon. Resolved, That we inscribe our banner "Free

Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Men," and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a trimmphant victory shall reward our exertions.

From the Buffalo Republic After the adjournment of the Convention the

conferees met at the Universalist Church, on Washington street, for the purpose of agreeing up on candidates to be presented to the Convention Mr. Chase, of Ohio, was called to the Chair. Af-100,000 ter the organization, Mr. Butler, of New York, 52,000 was requested by the committee to give any information he might possess in regard to Mr. Van Buren's views in reference to the action of the Cor at length on the movement of the real democrac of New York, and the posture in which they stood ca Convention. In the course of his remarks he read the following letter, which elicited the most

rapturous applause: LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN.

LINDENWALD, Aug. 2, 1848. Gentlemen:-It has occurred to me that a direct communication of my feelings upon a single point 15,956 may, in one event, serve to remove embarrassi letter to the Utica Convention, and the confidence 266,967
10,220
ceedings of that body in relation to myself, were opposed to my earnest wishes. Some of you have also had opportunities to satisfy yourselves, from personal observation, of the sacrifices of feelings and interests which I incurred in submitting my future action to its control. None of you need be assured of the extent to which these feelings were 7.552 5.508 relieved by the consciousness that in yielding to the decision of that body, that the use of my name to 2.252 was necessary to enable the ever faithful Democracy of New York to sustain themselves in the extraordinary position into which they have been driven by the injustice of others. I availed myself 86,231 of an opportunity to testify to them my enduring 62,689 gratitude for the many favors 1 had received a

The convention, of which you form a part, may if wisely conducted, be productive of more impor-tant consequences than any which has gone before it, save only that which formed the federal consti-tution. In one respect, it will be wholly unlike any political convention which has been held it the United States, since the present organization of parties. It will in a great degree, be composed of individuals, who have all their lives been arrayed on different sides in politics, state and national and who still differ in regard to most of the questions that have a isen in the administration of the respective governments, but who feel themselves called upon, by considerations of the highest import, to suspend rival action upon other subjects, and unite their common efforts for the accomplishment of a single end—the prevention of the introduction of human slavery, into the extensive territories of the U. States, now exempt from that greatevil, and which are destined if properly treated, to be speedily converted into a wilderness of free against the aggressions of the Slave Power, and to secure Free Soil for a Free People;

And Whereas, The political forms of the sentiment which regards this great object as one sacred in the sight of Heaven, and the accomplishment of which is due to the memorial accomplishment of the sentiment which regards this great object as one sacred in the sight of the sentiment which regards the sentiment which rega ust and great men, long since, we trust, made perfect in its courts, who laid the foundations of our government, and made, as they fondly hoped, entitled to be heard in its deliberations, and the other abandoning its distinctive principles for mere availability, have dissolved the national party or mount welfare of our entire confederacy. It may happen, in the course of the deliberations of the Convention, that you become satisfied, that the great end of your proceedings, can, in your opinion, be best proported by an abandon-ment of the Utica nomination. You will not, in that event, want assurances of my uniform desire, never again to be a condidate for the Decider.

And Whereas, These nominations so made furnish the occasion and demonstrate the necessity of the union of the people under the banner of hend, that it might not be agreeable to me, to be superceded in the nomination, after what has ta-ken place in regard to it. It is upon this point that I desire to protect you against the slightest embarrassment, by assuring you, as I very sin-cerely and very cheerfully do, that so far from ex-periencing any mertification from such a result, it

yourselves, assurances of my unfeigned respect.
I am, very sincerely, your friend and servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

Mr. Butler, of New York, followed its reading

For all others, Mr. Van Buren's majority over all, When the result was announced, Mr. Leavitt, or

When the result was annotated unent spe Massachusetts, made a most eloquent spe Massachusetts, made a most eloquent spe

# Editorial Correspondence.

Boston, Aug. 10th. My Dear Sirs:

In visiting Boston and its vicinity, one's mind is very forcibly impressed with the inces- and the millions of Europe also are sent activity of the people, and with their power of overcoming obstacles. These two traits that good seed, so liberally strown ab Boston on the line of one of the railroads, I cherished as above all price; and its institutions the Eastern genii, he performs wonders when was struck with the constant passing of trains of cars, and, in answer to some remark, my humanity the world over? friend said that every twenty hours fifty-six trains, freight and passenger, passed over the road. When one considers the great length of many of these trains, some of the freight-trains numbering twenty, thirty, or forty cars, and that this road is but one of eight over which thousands of persons are daily carried to and from Boston; and when, in addition, one reflects upon the great, apparently almost insuperable, obstacles in the way of the construction of these roads, he ceases to wonder at the prosperity of this city, though he can never cease to wonder at and admire the activity, courage and perseverance manifested. He feels that a people which has the confidence to plan, and the energy to carry through, such works, cannot but succeed. Depressed they may be for a time, but disheartened they never can be.

The power of triumphing over obstacles, which so strikingly distinguishes this people, is also seen in the surpassing beauty of the neighborhood of Boston. Here is a country of poor soil, rocky and barren, and yet, by industry and taste, it has become a paradise. By skill and intelligent, unwearying labour, the soil has been made to yield bountifully, and on unsightly rocks the hand of taste has erected cottagesmodels of beauty and elegance. For miles and miles you may ride, and at every turn your eye will be arrested by some lowly building or some palace-like mansion from which it will turn with reluctance.

Whence, you may ask, this success and beauty? Two words give the answer-intelligent labor. Active hands are guided by active and well-developed minds. Do you inquire further, whence this mental activity and development? The answer is equally obvious-universal education. Education is regarded here not merely as an element, but as the element-the alla prominent place in the affections of the people, and one only needs a glance at the magnificent (this epithet I use not carelessly, but as truly expressive) buildings which Boston has erected for her public schools, to see that the interest in this cause has not abated. In walking through the various parts of the city you continually meet with edifices whose external appearance, beautiful as it is, gives one a faint idea of the elegance and comfort which are manifest within. The character of these buildings may be inferred from the fact, that three were finished within a year at an average expense of not less than seventy thousand dollars. You can easily imagine that a school house, erected at an expense of seventy or eighty thousand dollars, may be attractive not only to the passing stranger, but to the young, for whose special welfare it is designed.

It is not only in the style of building that the interest felt in the cause of education is revealed. Such salaries are paid to the teachers as will insure talents of high order and well tried experience. The principals of the Grammar schools receive fifteen hundred dollars per annum, while to the principals of the English and Latin high schools twenty-five hundred dollars are paid. These sums seem large, but what is the result of their appropriation? The standard of instruction in the high schools of Boston is, without doubt, superior to that of any private school in the Union; and, what is especially worthy of consideration, the unequalled privileges of these schools can be enjoyed by the humblest boy in the city. This seems to me true republicanism, a beautiful manifestation of the spirit of our country.

I perceive by the Auditor's report that the amount expended in this city in a single year, for schools and school-houses, was \$298,619 49, nearly one-quarter part of all the ordinary expenses of the city.

To many this may seem an enormous expenditure-but is it not truly a wise expenditure? What incalculable good is thus done to the minds and hearts of the young; what increase is made in the productive energies, in the wealth of the whole community, by developing and enriching the intellects of all classes, thereby rendering labor intelligent and profitable; and what a tribute is thus paid to the cause of education, which is thus emphatically and constantly declared an all-important and sacred Yours, with esteem,

J. H. H.

The Union.

We do not belong to that class in the community who profess to regard the union of these despotism, and the blessing of the civilized their own, and to sieze on all those estates of stitutes mine or your happiness, is the sole pre-States lightly. From childhood's earliest hours masses that are now struggling upwards from which their forefathers were arbitrarily deprived rogative of Him who created us, and cast us in we have been accustomed to listen attentively under many oppressions into the sunlight of generations ago. They declare that, as they to narratives from the lips of those whose mem- genuine freedom ories embrace the whole period of our national existence. The perils, the trials, and the difficulties that were encountered and overcome by our fathers, in their efforts to establish a republic on this continent, were, until lately, considered by all as amply compensated by the many advantages that have resulted from the Union they perfected. These wise and patriotic men did not exaggerate the importance of a Union of the different States. They were convinced that the mutual interests of the various sections would be greatly promoted thereby, and the experience of our government has Blake, J. H. L. Vannuys, and John C. Caldwell, ty years, in which period many substantial demonstrated the truth of that conviction.— of Ia., delivered their addresses, and received the Under our federal Union the nation has rapid-degree of A. B. The speeches were all good, is a growing feeling in England in favor of rely advanced in the career of prosperity and and some of them excellent. Every one seem It has secured the respect of the civilised nations of the world; and our example substance of them. has been constantly pointed to by the men of other governments, as a bright and shining evidence of the truth of man's capacity for selfgovernment. Our government is the polar Star by which the subjects of the old monarchies and despotisms have hoped, at some fitting period, to guide their own nations. It is a standing rebuke to king-craft-a fact that has successfully withstood all the logic and the sneers of the advocates of monarchy; and by its success has kept the flame of liberty alive in thousands of hearts, which but for such encouragement would have become dark and desparing.

The influence of our Union is seen in th present condition of Europe. Great and beneficent political revolutions are there in progress, which in their consummation will be a source of substantial benefit to contemporary and coming millions. Our government is thus the light of the political world. That light has streamed across the darkness of despotism and cheered the oppressed who sat within its baleful shadow. | ad

ESC.

many g foundations. safely assume that our government has conferred on the world, an amou

too extensive for mortal Under the Union of the here have been happier jects of any other gre ing an hour or two, a few days since, at the ernment of which so much can be said to be poverty is scarcely a bar. house of a friend, who lives a few miles from lightly regarded? Ought it not rather to be

> We confess we have a most sacred regard for our Union, and all propositions for its dissolution. unwarranted and utterly abhorrent to both rea. best and most graceful style. son and common sense. Within the last few vears men have been prone to "calculate the the source of many and substantial advantages, the Irish cause.

distinguished gentleman uses to convince himself that the Union is a wrong rather than a blesing to South Carolina, we cannot conceive. He seems to think that African slavery is the ed revolt against the authority of the British important and main element of social prosperiit sweet waters, and that it is as necessary of this country the cause of education has held the political and social welfare of his State as months past, has taken place. It is altogether that this precious domestic institution would which we have received awakens intense anxieflourish more if the South were disunited from ty in the bosoms of our people for the fate of the North than it now does.

> ine dividing the free from the slaveholding States. what would be the necessary result of that dispeople, should fall. If while united we cannot deliverance from the power of the British govwhen disunited? Would the people of either a long and cruel war for the ownership of the er than an appeal to force. territories would be inevitable. The question | So long as Daniel O'Connell lived he was able by atrocities superlatively fiendish. Any man followers. An appeal to force was openly who will deliberately recommend disunion, when advocated as the only appeal likely to succeed.

tion around the institution of slavery, and if tish authority in that Island by a resort to arms. than it is at present, his logic must be infected tended effecting their objects at the point of the hasten the downfall of slavery as disunion. As ters in Parliament was stern and betokened a But we are not to justify ourselves because our heartily as we desire the abolition of slavery, resolution to put down all revolutionary at- ill-intentioned actions by the arrangements of we are not willing to achieve such a result at tempts at all hazards.

any very considerable number of persons, in with bitter woe.

Hanover College, Indiana.

The annual commencement of this institution took place last week. The exercises opened on Wednesday evening with an address before the Philalethean Society, by Rev. T. E. Thomas, of Ohio. The Society diplomas were then delivered to ten graduates with an appropriate address by G. D. Ward, Esq., of Kentucky.

On Thursday, the graduating class, consisting of the following gentlemen, Moses S. Coulter of non, Addison W. Bare, Saml. Taggart, John W.

ety, was celebrated on Thursday evening, by an | will not be able to secure what they desire in any address from Dr. Rice of Cincinnati. The dip- other way very soon. If they stain their cause and subjected to such treatment as will effectu-Hendricks, Esq., of Madison, In., who delivered an excellent address. Everything connected with these exercises passed off in the best possible manner, and when they were brought to a close, there were but few present who did not feel sorry that the end came so soon.

But the sun does not work for all alike. Like to be guarded as indispensable to the welfare of properly invoked; but like them, he requires to

Steeting of the Friends of Ireland. There have recently been a considerable num

Last Saturday night a very large meeting of the ligaments that now bind the North to and eloquence, were made by James Guthrie,

Ireland.

Blood has been shed in Ireland! The expect the overflow of the Nile is to the fertility of its probable that before this day some very decisive banks. Even if this were true, it does not follow results have been achieved. The intelligence those who have perilled their fortunes on the Suppose the Union were split asunder on a sword.

The people of this country deeply sympathis with every movement which contemplates the mion? In the first place, a controversy would establishment of free Institutions. They view mmediately arise as to the section to which the the cause of the Irish as worthy of their warmterritories, the common property of the whole est sympathy, and very generally hope for their agree as to whether slavery shall be planted in ernment. It cannot be denied, however, that these territories, could we more easily agree many persons view the movement with decided regret, as they believe that the struggle, so far as section agree to make over to the people of the the Irish are concerned, is hopeless, or that all other section the exclusive proprietorship of any the real grievances under which they labor, are of these tegritories? If disunion should result much more likely to be removed by petition from the agitation of the slavery question, a war, and remonstrance, by an appeal to reason, rath-

would be submitted to the arbitrament of the to repress all manifestations of violence. He tation to this country. This is true, in some sword, and thence would come evils and crimes was in favor of peaceful agitation, and declared blacker and more flagrant than any man can that no revolution was worth the sacrifice of magine. Fraternal wars, instead of being less a human life. When he died, the elements of it to promote the happiness of the African that prefer to be compared to nhuman than others, are always characterised discord soon exhibited themselves among his it is clear that it will be followed by a desolating The success of the people in France and the der possessed of a kind, benevolent heart, with war, must be possessed of the heart of a devil or Germanic States, acting on the inflammable his own way of showing it! people of Ireland, caused them to hope that Disunion would not throw a wall of protec- they too might succeed in breaking up the Bri-Mr. Calhoun fancies that the institution would For months the notes of preparation have been be safer from assault under such circumstances sounded. The Irish have declared that they inwith insanity. Nothing would be so likely to sword, while the language of the British minis-

the cost of a war between the North and the Early in the present month the strife began. If we had stolen the Africans even with the South. We infinitely prefer to suffer the sys- What scenes of carnage may blacken the future intention of bettering their condition, we should tem to wear itself out, under the processes so it is impossible to foretell. At the latest dates be guilty. The Deity has never given us perfatal to it that are now at work. Its founda. there were fifty thousand British troops in Iretions are becoming less secure every year, and land, well disciplined, amply provided with ar- Bishop Warburton lived in the eighteenth cenits gradual extinction is an event clearly fore- tillery and all the means of warfare, and ready tury, but it appears that there is a minister of State. for the expected conflict. If the insurgents the gospel "in the full blaze of the nineteenth But we greatly prefer dwelling on the bene- are able to sustain themselves against the gov- century" who might harn from him. "In exfits of union to speculating on the events that ernment, battle will follow battle, and the sad would follow disunion. We do not think that calamities of war fill the hearts of thousands

have drawn the sword, it shall not be returned to its scabbard until their country is free. If people, a fearful struggle indeed is before them. We cannot but deeply regret that rebellion has again broken out in that distracted country. We view war with abhorrence, and feel confideat that, if the advice of O'Connell had been pursued, the British Government would have granted I reland all reasonable and necessary reforms. This opinion is predicated on the course that may be! of the British Government during the last twen boons have been conferred on Ireland. There lieving the Irish of the grievances of which they which shall be to all people." Let us listen to ed to be highly pleased both with the style and justly complain. This sentiment was rapidly Shields of Cia., Thos. H. Shreve and Ben. Cas. people, would have listened to the petitions of your burning homes. You shall be snatched as year amount to \$16,928 09. seday, of Louisville, and Rev. Thos. Brown of the Irish, and placed them in that condition for brands from the burning, and hurried off to the Ohio; and the degree of D. D. on the Rev. J. L. which they have been so long and so earnestly slave-ships by those who have too high a sense omas of the Society were conferred on A. W. by assassinations, they will alienate the sym- ally crush the last feeling of earthly pride in pathies of thousands who are now friendly to your bosoms, and wean you from your love of their views. They are now on the red ocean of the world. At last you shall be landed upon a revolution, and what issues time holds in store for them cannot be foreseen.

Population of Canada.

A Clerical Defender of Slavery.

an influence which our government has silently, yet powerfully, exerted on the minds and

ry of life. Friend after friend departs, and we good many persons have requested us to make a the slavery of that day was not inconsistent with many and so prosperous descendants—ought to rally fertile, produces in abundance a large value of the level representation of the soon find the cherished features of the loved reply. They tell us that the community expect his will. It was no mere "slavery in the ab-

stances, has not felt that a portrait, which slavery was an excellent institution; that it was sion-men are hurrying to and fro, their coan- look to her, above all others, as the nurse divine would serve to recall the loved image, would be authorized by both the Old Testament and the tenances burning with rage and fury—the of "fair women and brave men"—as the very ore precious than jewels? The Patrician New; that at the time in which the New Teslies of Rome kept in their halls the images tament was written, God did not interfere with firebrands—an insurrection is at hand. What Why, in our younger days, the universal standheir ancestors; and none but those who had slavery, though it existed in a much severer form is the cause of all this commotion? Pedanius and by which everything was measured, was to tude, from Greenwich. ne the higher honors of the State had the than it does at present. He quoted passages Secundus, prefect of that city, has been murne the higher honors of the State had the than it does at present. He quoted passages secundus, prefect of that city, has been murber form some authors to show what kind of slavery dered by one of his slaves, and his whole family adopted or rejected precisely as it was thought from some authors to show what kind of slavery dered by one of his slaves, and his whole family adopted or rejected precisely as it was thought beria extends from twenty to thirty miles inland. The right of possession and in the same of the state had the beria extends from twenty to thirty miles inland. ning to enjoy the fruits which have sprung from that of transmitting these images. In our day life and some authors to show what kind of slaves, and its defend by one of missiaves, and its defend by one of miss seem peculiarily characteristic. While spendwilling hands of our forefathers Country every one may be a most in this line, (with the exception of Young Sisters.) course, he would not disapprove of the milder The innocent victims have never been discolor- an intelligent boy, "whether when people died form that exists in modern times. He asserted ed by an African sun; the blue veins show them- and went to Heaven, they went to Old Virginthat those are in error who say that the slavery selves through the whiteskin, and the hair is long ny?" So prevailing was the belief in its imwhich exists among us originated altogether in and straight. The people are filled with pity, and measurable superiority over all the rest of the e called by a skillful magician. Mr. Hewert, violence and robbery; that the slaves had been then with indignation. The Senate is conven- world, that, although it was conceded to be a of our city, knows all the "spells of power" generally bought; that the trade was a matter of ed. Some of the Senators embrace the popular that bring him forth, and the Paint King seems bargain and sale; that the condition of those side, and exert themselves to save the innocent. come from what quarter they may, we consider to take a pleasure in working for him in his who had been removed from Africa had been im- In vain. It has been "settled by the wisdom of We do not know that if we had followed the

value of the Union," as if it were a thing whose ber of meetings in different parts of the coun- thought it worth while to reply to such an adbenefits can be told in dollars and cents. As try, at which resolutions have been adopted exreasonable would it be to attempt to count the pressive of the sympathy felt for the Irish, in value of a good education, or extensive knowl- their present struggle, and collections taken up gloomy ghost of some monk of the dark ages this without disapprobation! If the speaker the land of promise we had reached, it was the edge, of virtue, or the Christian religion itself. for their assistance. Some of these meetings should come forth, raise his slow-moving hand, Our Union has a value which, unlike mercantile have been very large and enthusiastic, and movalues, cannot be estimated, for it is not only neg has been liberally contributed at them to aid on the divine right of kings, and the glory of ligion he wished them to adopt regarded this "the good old times" when the robber baron had nothing to do but plunder and destroy, we many and dreadful evils. Overthrow it, -efface the I iends of Ireland assembled at the Court do not know that it would be important to atthat monument of the wisdom of the fathers House in this city. The capacious hall was tempt to overthrow his doctrines. Perhaps it have driven him away with hisses and curses. he South and the East to the West, and who Calhoun Benham, W. S. Pilcher and R. Kear- The African slave trade once had its defenders, gods may have done many wicked things, as can estimate the perils, to which the different ney, Eqrs. A presmble and resolutions expres. but we thought that time had gone by. It has you say, but nothing like this! Tell us no more fragments of a once glorious whole would inev- sing the most cordial sympathy with the Irish been pronounced piracy by the civilized world; of your good news!" itably be subjected? It is "moral treason" to movement were enthusiastically adopted. To- and all engaged in it, the laws condemn to the But it is not necessary for us to expose the wards the close of the evening a subscription gallows. The horrors of the slave-ship have been cruelty of slavery among the Greeks and Ro-In the recent exciting debate in the Senate on was opened, and nearly a thousand collars were considered second only to the horrors of hell, mans. The reverend gentlemen did that himhe passage of the bill establishing a territorial handed in to the Treasurer. Since that time and the commander often capable of giving ingovernment for Oregon, Mr. Calhoun and others committees have been busy in the different struction even to a fiend. But here we have mittee which were practised; he referred to the lared to assume that the Union was worthless to wards, with what success we have not been in. one among us, even in the sacred pulpit, who fact that the Spartans were in the habit of reduthe South, and intimated that the slaveholding formed. Nearly all the subscriptions at the sees in this nothing but bargain and sale! cing their slaves to a state of beastly intoxica-States could do better without than with it. We meeting were from natives of Ireland We have Clarkson and Wilberforce, and others of the tion, in order that their children might be diswere glad that Senators Benton, Webster, and rarely attended a meeting at which so much engreat and good in the eighteenth century, thought gusted with the vice. In the language of a gen-Houston rebuked this bad spirit. We rejoiced thusiasm was manifested. The speeches were it worth while to devote their lives to the abolithat the South Carolinan met with so little sym- tremendously cheered, and at every point in tion of this accursed traffic-a Christian minispathy in his complaints of the wrongs to which which an appeal was made to the hearts of the ter in the nineteeth century believes that all ness transaction! We are confident, however, his apostles never condemned this system! that the speaker would not justify the deeds connected with the African slave-trade. He perfrom the Africans the prisoners taken in battle, isted among the Greeks and Romans. and has been taken from the rice field, the wife n her return from a visit, the brother while planting yams, and the sister while going into been taken in wars made expressly for the purpose of captuing them. It is charitable to sup pose him ignorant of all these things.

The gentleman stated that the condition of the African had been improved by his transporrespects; but was that the object of the villain the slave-dealer condemned him to all the horrors of the mildle passage-to worse than the agonies of death? We are to suppose the tra-

in the world; out of the greatest evils Provi- fence of slavery. To prevent misunderstand he does. If our wicked deeds brought upon us | we make against slavery, we refer to the sustem unmixed evil, we should be in a wretched con- and not to the conduct of individual slavehold Innocents was followed by some good results. Iry in itself," we have nothing to do. a Higher Power, have some good consequences mission to "do evil that good may come."pretended, that though indeed these miserable outcasts of humanity be torn from their homes any portion of our confederacy, are so insane The people of Ireland until lately, avowed no and native country, by fraud and violence, yet tion. We hope they may lead to a revival of as to wish to see the Union in fragments. We other purpose than the repeal of the Union. they thereby become the happier, and their confeel a delightful assurance that the days of our They have now declared other objects. They dition the more eligible. But who are you government are not numbered, but that it will are striving for the entire separation of their who pretend to judge of another man's happilong exist and perpetuate the many advantages country from the British crown. They now ness-that state which each man, under the that we now enjoy, to the confusion of evil assert that they mean to drive British authority guidance of his Maker, forms for himself, and sootheayers, the shame of the supporters of from their shores, to establish a government of not one man for another? To know what conso various and different moulds."

If our object had been to benefit the inhabithe stern resolution thus openly proclaimed by thought of other means than stealing them from tants of Africa, we should probably have their leaders, is generally participated in by the their homes. If the energy which has been displayed in enslaving the Africans had been exerted in efforts to enlighten them, to establish legitimate trade with them, to teach them the arts of civilized life, what improvements might we not have seen is their condition! Perhaps they might have been in even a better condition than one of hopeless slavery, desirable as

> bassador of the Priace of Peace; he comes proand subjected to such treatment as will effectually crush the last feeling of earthly pride in your bosoms, and wean you from your love of the world. At last you shall be landed upon a strange shore, and there sold to be be landed upon a strange shore, and there sold to be be landed upon a least strange shore, and there sold to be landed upon a strange shore, and there sold to be landed upon a least strange shore, and the lande crammed by hundreds into narrow dungeons,

chance shall give you shall be yours only for a

ages" that all shall perish, and the Senate de- yet was it religiously believed of all this world. cides to let the law take its course. The soldiers to lie nearest to, and most resemble Heaven .dictates of our own judgment, we should have are drawn out; the people are overawed; the We were constantly told of the cruel fortune victims perish, and the law is satisfied. And which had driven us thence, and to look upon had been an apostle to the Romans at that time, matter, he might have made a proselyte or two among the luxurious Senators, perhaps; but what would the people have said? They would while, and then suffer him quaetly to disappear. God! We want none such among us! Our

> tleman who listened to him, "Ancient slavery as depicted by him, was one of the most devilish and cruel systems that ever cursed this Now, we must confess that we do not think

the speaker's sentiments are as bad as he himhaps spoke without thinking, in the heat of dis- self represented them. In his anxiety to become upon. cussion. It is strange, too, that he should make the champion of slavery, he must have misrepro- We trust our contemporary may be right, but a statement uttered in this way assume so im- sented himself-he must have been too anxious. the facts do not sustain him as we think we can portant a place in his argument. Probably he It is too much to suppose that any one who show. It gives us no pleasure to record the de- for taking and certifying the deposition of with has not informed himself on the subject, and has calls himself a man, should, in this age, believe cline of any country, least of all of one endeared nesses, in civil causes, the clerk, commissioner merely some vague idea that the whites bought that God did not disapprove of slavery as it ex- to us by so many ties of kindred, and hallowed by or other officer taking and certifying the same

He probably does not know that the wars in We cannot see why the reverend gentleman which these captives have been taken are the felt himself called upon to make a defence of stationary or retrograding in the midst of sur- connected therewith, and when the taking of wars of the wolf against the sheepfold; that on slavery at a meeting of the Colonization Society. the appearance of a slave-ship on the coast, fire That Society is not an institution for the exten sion of slavery; and we feel sure that the be nevolent gentlemen connected with it in this place disapprove of the delivery of that speech So far as we can see, the speaker's object was merely to show that "some things can be done as well as others." This position he succeeded in the water to bathe. He has probably never establishing to the satisfaction of the most scep, earned that the slave-trader has bought with tical. It is difficult to find a defender of slavery shells and beads those whom he knew to have among those who were born where it prevails, and we infer that the speaker saw the light at some distance from a slave State, and

"Distance lends enchantment to the view." He has taken a bold position here, and we be ieve he will have no rival claimants for the honor. He will be "alone in his glory." As Philips said of Napoleon, he will be "grand, gloomy who stole him or caused him to be stolen? Was and peculiar." Or perhaps the gentleman would lowing table:

> "The last rese of summer, Left blooming alone.'

It is unnecessary for us to say that our ow columns are open to the gentleman, if he wishes to defend himself, or his positions. Time af-There is no such thing as unmitigated evil | ter time, we have offered to admit articles in dedence brings some good. It is well for us that ing, we would state that in whatever remarks dition indeed. Even Herod's murder of the ers. With "slavery in the abstract," or "slave-

Horticultural.

We saw yesterday, at the agricultural store of Mr. A. G. Munn, some remarkably fine specinens of Black Hamburgh, White and Red Chasselas, and White Frontignac grapes. They were grown by H. T. Duncan, Esq., of Fayette county, Ky., under glass, and are, we believe, the first fruit of the kind ever exhibited in the

We have omitted to state that exhibitions very choice varieties of all seasonable fruits. cuse of this violation," says he, "it hath been occur weekly at the store of the same enterprising and intelligent gentleman; and have attract-

United States Mint.

The following is a statement of the amount coinage at the mint of the United States and 30th June, 1848:

Amount of coinage during \$22,657,671 60 rom 1st January to the 30th 2,576,258 87 June, 1847, The receipts of specie into the treasury from 1st January, 1847, to the 30th June 1848,

71,044,840 16 (18 months) amounted to The disbursements in specie, from the 1st Jan., 1847, to 30th June, 1848, amount 73,689,883 72 ed to, . . . .

howing a balance against the England .- Journal.

Episcopul Church in Massachusetts. his message to the sons of Africa: "I come," Massachusetts has 65 ministers, 57 parishes or results here—a diminishing population, an imexpanding, and had already gathered so much says he, as we understand him, "to bring you a societies, and 4,645 communicants, and 3,133 poverished soil, a general paralysis of all the The degree of A. M. was conferred by the force, that the day did not seem distant when the glorious message. You that have been sitting scholars in the Sunday schools. The contribu- means of progress and prosperity. Trustees on W. T. Robinson of Miss., J. W. Government, in response to the demands of the in darkness shall see great light—the light of tions for religious and charitable objects for the

A subscription of\$1,000,000, or twenty thou-Yantis, of Mo., and the Rev. J. C. Backus, of contending. They have, however, made their of the importance of their mission, and are too sand shares, to the capital stock of the Pennsylelection, preferred rebellion to petition, and if free from all mere human feelings to listen to vania railroad, on the part of the county of Al-The anniversary of the Union Literary Soci- they do not succeed with the sword, we fear they your prayers and wailings. You shall then be legheny, Pa., has been finally closed by the county commissioners.

Gen. Lane of Indiana has been appointed Governor of Oregon, vice Gen. Shields, declined.

The result of the census, just completed, of Upper Canada, will give that section of the province a population of from 689,000 to 700,000 you from being engrossed with earthly affections, no marriage tie shall unite you with the only 401,061.

The result of the census, just completed, of Upper Canada, will give that section of the province and acquiring knowledge. To save for the means of acquiring knowledge. To save for negro stealing, attempted on Sunday night to escape, by catting a hole through the wall of his cell. He has since been put in irons, which will render his custody perfectly secure.—Ler. Atlas, Aug. 22.

Gen. Shields declines the appointed of the province and the children which of the province of the province and the condition of acquiring knowledge. To save for the means of acquiring knowledge. To save the means of acquiring knowledge. To save for the means of acquiring knowledge. To save the means of acquiring knowledge. To save for his purpose he has brought to escape, by catting a hole through the wall of his cell. He has since been put in irons, which will render his custody perfectly secure.—Ler. Atlas, Aug. 22.

We were prevented from attending the Colo- moment. Such is the glorious destiny that A Virginia paper says:-"Those who cry down Educated man is continually compelling the powers of nature to labor for his: The water nization meeting which was held last week in awaits you! Rejoice and be exceeding glad!"

We were prevented from attending the Colomoment. Such is the glorious destiny that Virginia, and cry out that she is going behind. Virginia, and cry out that she is going behind. spins and weaver for him, and in the form of the First Presbyterian Church. We have heard The reverend speaker contended that the hand, know but little about her position, and ducts, &c., from a pamphlet just issued in Phil. spins and weaves for him, and in the form of the First Presbyterian Church. We have heard vapor rows his boats; the lightning carries his letters; and the sun has been made to become letters, and the sun has been made to become letters. The reverend speaker contended that the hand, know but little about her position, and the reverend speaker contended that the hand, know but little about her position, and decay deci, not a pamphiet just issued in Philadelphia. A very general interest is now felt in should rejoice to believe that the beautiful and his apostles was not condemned by them—should rejoice to believe that the beautiful and his apostles was not condemned by them—should rejoice to believe that the beautiful and his apostles was not condemned by them—should rejoice to believe that the beautiful and his apostles was not condemned by them—should rejoice to believe that the beautiful and his apostles was not condemned by them—should rejoice to believe that the beautiful and his apostles was not condemned by them—should rejoice to believe that the beautiful and his apostles was not condemned by them.—It is a particularly that of Dr. It is a particularly that of Dr. I friends will soon be considered almost a nocessa- have not heard highly spoken of, and to which a they declared "the whole counsel of God," and buxom and blooming as one surrounded by so lic curiosity. It will be seen that the soil, natu-

We send, occasionally, a number of the true, then, leaving the incalculable benefits ones departing also. Who has not felt as if some remarks from us; and we have determining also. Who has not felt as if some remarks from us; and we have determining also. Who has not felt as if some remarks from us; and that pro-Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in
the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in
duced to subscribe.

Next to our own State, we love the Old Dominion. We cannot forget the great and good within two years. Education is not neglected, but slavery as it existed then.—
Now let us look at a scene that presented itself duced to subscribe.

Next to our own State, we love the Old Dominion. We cannot forget the great and good within two years. Education is not neglected, but slavery as it existed then.—
Now let us look at a scene that presented itself duced to subscribe.

The speaker to whom she has given birth. We cannot forget the great and good within two years.

Some tenance from a perusal of the old Dominion. We cannot forget the great and good within two years. Education is not neglected, but slavery as it existed then.—
Now let us look at a scene that presented itself duced to subscribe.

The speaker to whom she has given birth.

The speaker to whom she has given birth.

The speaker to whom she has given birth.

little lower than the mansions "Where those immortal shapes

Of bright aerial spirits live insphered, merest wilderness in comparison with the para-

Such were the lessons of our childhood; and

for the best and brightest portion of our life Virginia was to us an enchanted land. But "the beautiful is vanished, and returns not," for we, too, have been in Arcady. We shall never forof the republic, our Constitution,—break up well filled. Speeches, distinguished by ability would be better to gaze at him in wonder for a They would have exclaimed, "Away with your get the bitter revulsion of feeling we experienced when we traversed it a few years since .--Everywhere were visible the lavish bounty of nature, and everywhere the poisonous touch of slavery had wasted its original brightness. Its once fertile soil had been taxed year after year beyond its capacity to supply; giving to its prodigal and exacting children from its impoverished bosom a constantly diminishing subsistence while it received from their indolent hands no nourishing and invigorating aliment to replenish and refresh the fountains from which it flowed. In process of time, worn out and exhausted, it was turned out like Lear, to perish, for it had parted with its substance and could give no World. more. Everywhere the corroding tooth of decay had eaten into its very heart. Everywhere the Union subjected the South. What logic this auditory, the plaudits became almost deafen- their labors were directed against a mere busiand thriftless population, told of the baleful pre sence of an institution which, like the Sirocco. withers and consumes whatsoever it breathes

> so many associations of old renown. There is ever than two dollars for each and every deposino sadder sight than to behold such a people tion so taken and certified; and for all services rounding progress-such a country made desolate, its unequalled resources wasted or unused. Yet this spectacle every one must behold who ther, that all books in the offices of the clerks of ooks upon Virginia now!

> We think we can make this apparent to all. In the commencement of our career as an independent nation, Virginia was the great and person desiring to examine the same, without powerful State of the Confederacy. It had been fee or charge therefor. the favorite colony of the mother country. It was here that the great and noble sought investments, and where they and their friends on leaving their old homes most frequently found their new ones. The soil, the climate, its ample bays, and beautiful rivers, presented inducenents to emigrants sought for in vain elsewhere. and they flocked to its pastoral vales and teeming river banks. Now compare the population ult. The mail was lost and one horse drowned of this favored State with New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, as exhibited in the fol-

Sq. miles. Pop. 1790. Pop. 1840 N. York. 46,085 340,120 Pennsylvania, 47,500 434,373 348,787 Increase in 50 years. Per cent.

491,480 Virginia, 2.088,801 New York, 1,389,660 Pennsylvania. 111 Massachusetts. 388.912 What a tale is here told! With all her advanages in the race of improvement Virginia lags

Let us proceed and show the comparative value of the property in these States. The "almighty dollar" is more convincing in its eloquence, more irresistible in its appeals, than any logic however unanswerable. Here are the fig. up among other matters.

Value of real and personal property in Virginia in 1842, Value of real and personal property in Massachusetts in 1841, - 300,000,000 last year. Value of real and personal property in New York in 1845,

Value of real and personal property in Pennsylvania in 1847, - 465,789,952 Eight times larger than Massachusetts, yet

Massachusetts with her inhospitable climate and sterile soil, is far in advance of Virginia .-One-fourth larger than New York or Pennsylvania, yet both of these States are far, far before her in the career of prosperity. Such is, and ever has been, the ruinous effect

of slave labor. In new countries where the soil branches from the 1st of January, 1847, to the is teeming with productiveness, and yields an charged with having murdered Elisha Bell in abundant harvest to the most careless or most | Wayne county. unskilful cultivation, and where only our grosser wants are sought to be supplied, the evil is comparatively unfelt. But in all times and in lows: all lands, its presence has brought on premature Dist. 1. \*Jos. H. Bissell, 4. John Wentworth decrepitude and decay. And no where is this more painfully manifest than in the long-settled portions-and it is of these we speak-of Virginia and the Carolinas. We wish that every man in our State, could see for himself these once productive and thriving States, and compare them with the populous and prosper-\$2,645,043 72 ous communities of the old free States, where The whole value of American gold and silver coin exported from July 1st, 1845, to April 1st, barren land, and made it to "blossom as the 1848, was \$693,591, of which \$215,665 went to rose." We are sure if they could so see and rose," We are sure if they could so see and judge for themselves the question would be decided in a day. But as this cannot be done, and tration. According to the journal of the fifty-eighth it should be determined to perpetuate the evil, All the regular Administration candidates for nual convention, the Episcopal Church in there are those now living who will see the same | Congress are elected, viz:

New Grenada.
A disturbance occurred at Bogota, the Capital of New Grenada, on the 13th of June, between political factions. The President, Gen. Mosquera, was the principal actor. No lives were nate State Officers chosen this year has prevaillost. Gen. Flores was at Costa Rica maturing ed-no change. The members elected to Conhis plans against the Republic of the Ecuador. gress are: He was expelled from Panama by a decree of the Government of New Grenada.

Ole Bull turned Fiddle Maker.
This celebrated Norwegian violinist is now

working as a journeyman in the manufactory of M. Vuillaume, a Parisian musical instrument maker, in the hope of being enabled to make a violin that shall equal the tones of those made by the celebrated Stradivarius, of Cremona; and Joint Ballot by 15 majority. for this purpose he has brought from Norway

Gen. Shields declines the appointment of Gov-

Description of Liberia.

We take the following description of the Reriety of tropical plants and fruits, and that pro-

Extent.—Liberia extends from Digby, at the mouth of Poor River, on the North Cavalry River, on the South East, between 4 deg. 20 min. and 6 deg. 40 min. West longi-The length of the The right of possession and jurisdiction over all has been purchased by the American and the Maryland Colonization Society, and further purchases have since been made.

Population .- The inhabitants of Liberia, emigrants from the United States and their children. number three thousand and five hundred; and seven hundred occupy the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. To these may be added about five hundred natives, civilized and admitted to the privileges of the polls and the rights of citi zenship in general. The natives residing on land owned by the Colony, and directly amena ble to its laws, are estimated from 10,000 to 15. 000. The population of the allied tubes in the interior, who are bound by treaty to abstain from the slave trade and other barbarous practices, is not accurately known, but may be estimated a

Towns and Settlements .- Montovia, on the South side of Cape Mesurado, near the No. Western boundary of Liberia, is the capital and chief place of trade. Population, 1,000. The other ports, not counting those in the Maryland Colony, are Marshall on the Sunk River, Edina, Bexley on the St. John's River, Bassa Cove, and reenville on the Sinoe River. The more in land towns and their adjoining settlements are Caldwell, New Georgia, and Millsburg.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL. - Coffee, Sugar cane. rice, cotton, indigo, Indian corn, potatoes, yains cassadas, bananas, arrowroot and nuts may be produced in any quantity; fruits are various and abundant. These are all grown in Liberia. Exports.-The chief exports are camwood. palm oil, and ivory, to the amount of \$123.690 in two years, ending September, 1843, accord ing to the official returns. These are brough

from the interior. IMPORTS.—The imports for the two years, as above, amounted to \$157,830. RELIGIOUS ASPECT. - Churches 23: communi eants 1,500; of whom 500 are natives and re

aptured Africans.

whom 200 are native Africans. The Sunday Schools embrace a far larger number. - Christian Important to the Mercantile and Legal

EDUCATION .- Schools 16; scholars 560; of

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill which has just assed Congress, and become a law, contains the following proviso, which will be of interest to those who have business in the United States

Provided, however, that hereafter, in lieu of shall be entitled to receive no greater sum whatsuch depositions shall require more than six hours, then, for every additional six hours, the like rate of compensation; and provided, fur the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, containing the docket or minute of the judgment or decrees of said courts, shall, during office hours, be open to the inspection of an

It is stated that the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was given the charges of malfeasance in office against Mr. BURKE, the Commissioner of Patents, have ac quitted him of blame."

Wm. L. Kennedy, stage driver, was drowned on the Cahawba river, Alabama, on the 29th

Father Mathew.

The proprietors of the Marlboro' Hotel, Bos ton, having tendered to Father Mathew its hos-66,624 748,308 1,239,797 pitalities, a reply has just been received from 2,420,029 him, expressing the gratitude with which he 1,724,033 shall avail himself of the invitation, on the occasion of his intended visit. He adds, however, that although his health continues to improve, his physicians have not decided to allow him to take his departure in August.

> There are in Russia 2,770,000 Romanists, 2. 400,000 Mohammedans, 1,200,000 Jews, and 1,-750,000 Lutherans. The number of the Greek clergy in Russia is 36,944; Greek churches 11,

At a public dinner at Goldsborg', N. C., a pie containing 120 chickens and 2 shoats was served

The exports of domestic goods from N. York from the 1st to the 15th inst., have been 391 packages, against 1,863 packages same time Mr. Cooper's new novel is called "The Oak

Openings, or the Bee Hunter,"-a tale of the West. It will be published in a few days. The Governor has appointed E. I. Bullock,

Esq., to be Attorney for the Commonwealth in the 16th district, in the place of R. L. Mays, Esq., resigned. Governor Owsley offers a reward of \$150 for

the arrest of Mark Emmerson Michael, who is Illinoje Election.

The members of Congress elect are as fol-J. A. M'Clernard, 5. W. A. Richardson

\*Th. R. Young, 6. \*Edward D. Baker, \*Thomas L. Harris. The Whigs gain the 6th District and lose the th. Governor and Legislature Administration,

\*Not in the present House.

Austin A. King is chosen Governor, and Thos. L. Price, Lieut. Governor by about 12,-000 majority. The Legislature is also Adminis-

2. Wm. V. N. Bay, 4. Willard P. Hall

Dist, 1, James B. Bowlin, 3. James S. Green 5. John S. Phelps.

. Not in the present House.

Iowa Election

The Administration ticket for the subordi-

Dist. 1, D. T. Miller, Whig, Dist. 2, Shepherd Leffler, Democrat. The new Senate is Whig; the House Administration; the Joint Ballot close, but probably Administration. The U.S. Senators are depend-

Indiana Election. The new Legislature is Administration on

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR .-- Acting Govern Johnson has published his proclamation for the election of a Governor of Pennsylvania, in Octo

## IRELAND. Attempt to arrest Smith O'Brien.

and the following account of the attempt to the lonowing it Kilkenny, in the Liver-, a tory paper:

ning, at three o'clock, intelli uday morning, at three o'clock, intelli-received at Kilkenny, that O'Brien, Doheny, O'Reilly and Dillon had been traitors; that rewards had been offered sion. Notices to this effect were all over the country. Scarcely had the nent been made at Kilkeney, when Mr. e County Inspector of Constabulary, re-undertake the important duty which the tenant's proclamation pointed out. He is Kilkenny shortly after daybreak, and of Harley-park, ascertained there that Smith and the other proclaimed traitors had pas night among the colliers (or "Black of Bonlagh-common, within a mile of

Wr. Blake sent a messenger to Callan, where lary of the surrounding district were These, to the number of fifty or he directed to march to the common o n, he directed to march to the common of a distance of ten Irish miles. A strong ce moved at once from Kilkenny to the Military reinforcements of the mos and overwhelming kind from Thurles. and overwhelling kind from Indress and, Clonmel, Temmore and Cashell, all con ated on the spot which had been pointed out headquarters of the rebel army. While these ations were in progress, a band of police om Callan, about 50, had already pene the centre of the disaffection, and check

police marching to the common of Boulagh with O'Brien and his associates there with erwhelming force, ready to give them battle. ing as soon as they were seen approac and crowds of persons were momentarily ng to the ranks of the insurgents. Finding in danger of being surrounded and cut off Constable Trant threw his men into a sub slated house which stands on an eminent o the common. Here they were speedily by the armed mob without, and by the Mr. Smith O'Brien went up to then a brace of pistols in his hands, and calthem if they complied their persons would b

while he parleyed and endeavored to fraterniz shaking hands with the men through the winlows, his adherents were very coolly piling hay and mw at the entrance of the house, with a view flocating the poor fellows within, or hem slive. The time was now come for action it the police did not use their muskets till sever shots had been fired at them and stones throws hem through the window. One a ccount says by fired a voiley, another that they fired only hree shots. Certain, however, it is that two men were killed, and that a third expired shortly after. is also currently reported that one of Smith O'.

The effect of this determined conduct was that a crowd retreated; and although Smith O'Brien uged them over and over again to go and pul we the house, they would not attempt it. man Catholic clergymen of the district, it i arrived at this time on the scene of strife, an plored the people to abstain from violence .th O'Brien and his friends then appeared to ot disgusted. Declaring that as the people not stand by him he would not stand by en, he fled across the country on a chief conpirator's horse, and, rumors say, in the direction

grived from Cashel, and soon after strong bo regular troops, cavalry, artillery and infantcame pouring in from every quarter. By the me they had arrived, the utmost tranquility prevailed. The military bivouacked on the field-it raining in torrents.

#### The Skirmish at Ballingarry - Defeat of the Irish-Several Killed and Wounded. From the Liverpool Mail.

From more recent accounts from Ballingarry here are farther particulars of the late conflict be ween the insurgents and police in the County of paerary, from which we have made the following mary of the most important events. It ap ant and his party took shelter, stands on an wated piece of ground above the common of led by a wall of four feet high, and remarkabiy well adapted for the purpose for which it was

ion, running as they went, while the insurgents, a overwhelming numbers, were demanding their ums. Once safely inside, they proceeded to barcade the windows and doors, and for this purpose antel-pieces were torn down, doors pulled from inges, and dresses displayed. Mrs. Corknowing that disturbances were likely to take place, had collected within her house her ive children. In her alarm she went to Mr. Smith Brien, who was in the garden in the rear of the premises, and besought him to remonstrate with the police; but he declined doing so, and asked her lo go back and tell them that all he wanted

them was their arms. This message she delivered, but, finding that she did not succeed, she returned, and again urged Mr. O'Brien to see Mr. Trant, to which he consented. When Mr. O'Brien made his appearance, Mr. Trant was up stairs barricading the windows, and, as the rebels had occupied some back premis es, and were keeping up a cross fire, it was some little time before he could join his men below. Hav-ing, however succeeded in getting down safely, he saw Mr. O'Brien creeping out of the inclosure. Two of his men immediately shouted "There he s," and, raising their muskets, fired at him with-n a distance of twelve yards, but without effect. He then disappeared, but it does not appear proable that he was wounded at any period during the conflict. The force opposed to the police is variously estimated; but it would appear that, on accompanied by several gentlemen, the neighborgood turned out armed, and the night was passed O'Brien reviewing and marshaling their forces. ext morning having notice, by spies, of the advance of the Callan police force, which formed part of the four or five different bodies which were concentrate at Ballingarry, O'Brien assembled

The police had advanced as far as a cross road that comes down the hill past Mrs. Cormack's house, when, suddenly seeing the great numbers that were under Smith O'Brien, they turned up the cross.road, with a view of gaining a post of defence. the cross.road, with a view of gaining a post of defence. Smith O'Brien's body then broke, and rushed up the hill to anticipate their design; but The police however refused to give them up, re-

blacing them under the staircase, as the spot most theirered from the fire of the rebels. The widow them went for the prior and reliable to the League rooms and took possession of them went for the prior and reliable to the league rooms. then went for the priest, and while she was absent a party of nineteen of the constabulary from Cashel, headed by Sub-Inspector Cox, and accompanied by the Hon. Mr. French, R. M. arrived on he scene of action just as the struggle at the

body of the insurgents came down upon them, headed by a man armed with a huge pike, which he brandished as he went along. He offered to lead the attack on the police, and stood out in front for that purpose, when, by order of Sub-Inspector Cox, he was fired at by a constable. shot told, and the man fell dead, pierced through the heart with a ball. The firing of Mr. Cox's party was heard by another detachment of ninety police, under the command of Sub-Inspector Monghan, moving up to the scene of action from Kil-

The men at once gave three cheers, and leaving model to the succor of their comrades. On their arrival, the party of Sub-Inspector Trant were relieved, and the police withdrew from the scene of action. On the arrival of the Roman Catholic clergymen some persons were found dead, and several badly wounded. In a field close by Mr.

Week last, when two policemen were present.

The Mountain cheered him furiously. M. Louis Blanc next spoke, with still more embarrassment than Ledru Hollin.

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The first part took about an hour in the delivery, and agreeable taste, which renders the healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the healthy and agreeable taste, will report themselves on their arrival in Louis-healthy and agreeable taste, will report themselves on their arrival in Louis-healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the healthy and agreeable taste, will report themselves on their arrival in Louis-healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the healthy and agreeable taste, will report themselves on their arrival in Louis-healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the healthy and agree O'Brien was seen pacing up and down, in a state of great agitation, while some persons were atof great agitation, while some persons were attending upon a young gentleman who had been badly wounded. He appeared to be in great pain, and from the description given, he is believed to

Many more are hurt, and it is impossible to ascer-tain exactly the extent of the loss, as the insurgents, who were principally colliers out of work, withdrew their comrades when they fell, and concealed the bodies of the dead.

When the last accounts left, a military force, of 1,500 strong, was concentrated in the vicinity, under the command of General McDonald, whose arrangements for keeping up a communication with the different military stations in the neighborhood were such as effectually to crush any outbreak. All the lines of road leading from the district. General himself had fixed his head quarters at Ballingarry. The officers and men were billetted in great numbers of the inhabitants.

The following notification has been issued "CAUTION .- Whereas, William Smith O'Brien Thomas Francis Meagher, John B. Dillon, Michael Doheny, and divers others persons stand charged s being guilty of High Treason, and being engage

"Now, this is to give notice to, and warn al ersons, that all those who shall protect agains heir pursuers any of the above-named persons, or others whom they shall know to be engaged in similar treasonable practices, or who shall afford them the means to escape, or who shall aid in their disguise, or who shall mislead those who are in search of them, or who shall harbor or shel-ter them by receiving them into their dwellings, or otherwise, are themselves guilty of the crim of High Treason, and will be dealt with according "By his Excellency's Command "T. N. REDDINGTON.

"Dublin Castle, 1st August, 1848."

Transactions in the Interior.

The Constitution states that Chairmoyle-hous (Mr. O'Brien's residence) has been searched for mother of the leaders, Mr. O'Gorman, Jr.; the pursuit is said to have been so hot that he escaped the police by but half an hour. He is reported to have had about 150 desperadoes with him, and a fierce resistance to his arrest is anticipated. The Examiner gives currency to an absurd report that Mr. O'Gorman had been shot dead at Tarbert. The following is from the Irish papers of Wed sday: The accounts from the South are quite ranquil. The army concentrated around the dis-

rict where the rebels are located, were to have noved this morning, under the command of Gens Napier and McDonald, to scour the country, and effectually to crush the insurgent movement. It is stated that Smith O'Brien had fled from the colony district of Tipperary-that he had arrived at Woodford on his way to New Quay, a lit tle sea-port village in the county of Galway. One letter informs us that the peasantry eturning towards Thurles, and resuming their

It is said that Dr. Cane has been arrested in K The 75th Regiment, with two pieces of artillery arrived at Kilkenny on Wednesday evening.--There was no later intelligence of the wherea

oats of the fugitive insurgents.

A gentleman who left Killenaule on Thursday vening, says that Smith O'Brien and his follow rs were still rouming about in the colliery dis ict, between that town and the village of Ballin garry. Our informant mentions a number of renors flying about Killenaule, which we think up worthy of the slightest credit—for instance, it was said that a considerable accession to the rebel ranks had come in from Clonoulty, the estate of Lord Hawarden-that his detachment had seized a number of bullocks belonging to that noble lord and drove them in as a supply for the rebel com issariat.

Other and still more improbable reports were affoat; but, as the subsequent accounts by the train, which passed the district where the plunder of the cattle is alleged to have taken place, repre ent everything tranquil, we only notice the mater to express our dishelief of the stories. Troops are constantly arriving.

Naval Preparations.

The following appear in the Cork Constitution the Channel fleet, under the command of Admi Napier, has been placed under the immediate ommand of Admiral Mackay, for service on the coast of Ireland only. A war steamer is to be noved off Monkstown, and another off Passage West, and a naval officer is to be stationed in Blackrock Castle, and another in the neighborhoo of General Turner's residence, with signal flags, to keep up a correspondence between the military at Cork barracks and the fleet in Cove harbor. 'The military and police are called in from the nall outposts to the large towns in this county. 'Sheds are fitting up in the custom-house for 200 of the military, and a party of military is also to be tationed at Cat Fort.

Seizure of Ammunition

The Emerald Isle, Buck, master, has been eized at Plymouth, having on board a cargo of unpowder for Ireland. The master represented is cargo to be flour. All the crew were taken.

The vessel had no papers on board. The Government have followed up their earlier steps for the preservation of peace by measures the most decisive and energetic. Several proclama-tions have been issued. The last which was issued

ers, or assisting them to escape, would be guilty of high treason, and dealt with accordingly. The Editor of the 'Felon' Arrested Mr. J. F. Lalor, the editor of the Felon newspe per, and one of the most prominent of the Execu-tive Directory, was taken at Ballyhane, near Ne-

was to the effect that any one harboring the lead-

nagh, on Thursday night, and lodged in Nenagh There have been several more arrests in Cork among them Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, Jr., Editor of the Northern Reporter. Great consternation pervaded the rebels on seeing these persons car-

ried off to jail under military escort.

EUROPEAN TIMES OFFICE, 94 A. M. We have received our Irish corr spondence, da-ted yesterday. There is not any news of imported yesterday. There is not any tance. Twenty-three prisoners from Ballingarry were brought into Dublin yesterday, and commit ted to Kilmainham, charged with aiding in the late attack on the Police at that place on Saturday last.

A number of additional arrests had taken place in Dublin and the provinces. All is reported quiet in the South.

Still Later-Arrival of Prisoners from the South

Nothing farther known of Smith O'Brien.

WEEKLY FREEMANS'S JOURNAL OFFICE, ) DUBLIN, Friday, 11 A. M. The train which left Thurles this morning at half past 60'clock and arrived at the King's-bridge terminus at half-past 10, brought twenty prisoners rom the South. The prisoners, were, it appears, arrested on the mountains between Ballingarry

and Kinmenaule on yesterday, (Thursday) by the constabulatory. They are mostly young men from 18 to 24 years of age, and their appearance was very wretched. Twenty of the constabulatory, with a sergeant

corted the prisoners, who were marched from the train to the Royal Barrack, where they remain for the present.

The following appeared in second and third editions of the Weekly Freeman of Saturday:

Scizure of the Irish League Rooms and all its Correspondence—Arrest of Mr. Halpin andMr. John Rea of Belfast. About 2 o'clock this day a sergeant and two po

ice, accompanied by some members of the detective force, entered the rooms of the Irish League, No. 2 Dame st and inquired for Mr. Halpin.

He was at the time in an adjoining room, speaking to Mr. Rea of Belfast, and the police having o clock they saw the party, consisting, some say, of only thirty-seven men, under Inspector Trant, coming up.

produced none. He was then conveyed a prison or into the same building as Mr. Halpin. One o the police got into the house first, running neck the clerks connected with the Irish League, name the clerks connected with the first League, hamble and neck with the people. Mrs. Cormack, seeing that a conflict was inevitable, wished to recover possession of her five young children.

The police however refused to give them no reremoved to Kilmainham.

The police also took 500 copies of pamphlets which they found on the premises containing a report of Mr. Mitchell's trial, and also a large map of Ireland which hung over the chimney piece.

Arrests for High Treaso

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., as Patrick Marron, Esq., editor of *Drogheda Argus*, was on his way to the office, West st., he was arrested by two policemen, who instantly took him to Drog-heda gaol, where he now lies under a warrant for high treason. The alleged cause is a speech he made to the Mitchell Club Drogheda, on Monday

charge. He was also lodged in Newgate. Extraordinary Arrests in Cork.

On Wednesday Messrs. Ralph and Isaac Varian off in the direction of Kilkenny. According to take their trial, with other traversers, on a charge take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, on a classical take their trial, with other traversers, or a classical take their trial, with the class trial take their traversers, or a classical take thei als of the other traversers were postponed to the

Rumors of Smith O'Brien's Flight.

[Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.] KILKENNY, Wednesday night-9 o'clock. Notwithstanding that the utmost vigilance characterizes all the movements of the authorities here, they remain in perfect ignorance of Smith O'Brien's whereabouts. There are rumors innu-merable as to the direction he took after leaving Ballingarry, but they are so conflicting that it would be difficult to come to a correct conclusion on the subject. However, the best authenticated

accounts represent him—as stated in my dispatch of last evening—as having been seen at Clomanto, a few miles from this city, in the Thurles direction, on Monday. He then wore a portion of the 82 upiform.

I read a private letter from Limerick, directed to a party in this city; and it states that it was confidently asserted there that Smith O'Brien sailed from the port of Limerick in the Jane Black, on Saturday night. The letter in question farther states that this vessel had got under weigh suddently leaving behind a purple, of emistants who had ly, leaving behind a number of emigrants who had engaged a passage in her. Now, I do not at all believe that Smith O'Brien made his escape in this vessel; for, though it would not have been impos-

fact proves that the authorities are of opinion Mr. O'Brien's locus in quo is in the neighborhood of he scene of the late encounter.

A cautionary notice, warning all persons agains

harboring any of the implicated parties, was posted through Kilkenny this morning; but it was immediately torn down by the people, as I have been informed by some of the authorities.

State of Things in Kilkenny

The same correspondent says:
The military outposts of the county are being strengthened considerably. This morning, 300 men of the 75th, commanded by Maj. Delanzy, marched from this city, taking their tents with them, for Callan, to be there encamped to act in conjunction with Gen. McDonald, and under that officer's command. A company of the 83d, under Lieut. Crow, also marched to Castlecomer to strengthen the garrison there. Intelligence stating that Maj. Gen. Prince George of Cambridge, wil come to Kilkenny in case of an outbreak here has cen received.

There was a street riot in Thurles yesterday morning. It appears that some of the people atbaker's shop to Gen. McDonald's forces, and broke a few panes of glass in the endeavor; but they were dispersed without loss of life, by a troop

This evening, as two industrious citizens, Mr Gaffney, a merchant tailor of High street, and Mr. Grace, gunmaker of Patrick street were proceed ng on private business in the Bennet's Bridge di ction, they found themselves overtaken at Millont, about two miles from town, by Carroll, the muted policeman, who was taken before S O'Brien on Saturday.

Carroll told them that he had been despatched by the County Inspector to search the car on which they sat, as he had been informed that they were conveying arms out of the city. Messrs. Gaffney and Grace at once returned to the city with the constable, and when it was found that they were perfectly innocent or having as much as a pistolock with them, they were discharged.

Considerable anxiety prevails here to-night re-

specting Dr. Cane, as it is generally rumored that he will be removed from the country jail to Newgate, or some other distant prison, immediately. Some say his removal will take place before morn-

Search for Mr. Doheny. A Correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Jour , writing from Thurles, August 3, 3 P. M., says; On my arrival at noon to-day I lost no time in eneavoring to ascertain from the best and most auhentic sources the state of this part of the country, and the result of my inquiries enables me to state with confidence that all is tranquil about here, and the peasatry for the most part engaged

n their usual industrial occupations.

The latest rumors received here, whether corect or not there are no means of ascertaining, are the effect that on yesterday four persons, one of whom is said to be Mr. Doheny, gave a quantity of frieze to a country tailor, living about eight miles from this town, to have made into clothes, and acting, I presume on that statement -- a large body of police, about 45 in number, with three sub-inpectors, went off on cars at an early hour this morning, taking the direction of Kilcommon, in search of some of the parties against whom war- to sustain their motion for a new trial in the ants have been issued.

ave not vet returned. Arrest of Messrs. Meany and Brennen, at Gort.

Correspondence of the Freeman's Journal. I hasten to inform you that Mr. S. J. Meany and Mr. Brennen, lately connected with the Felon newspaper, were both arrested here this morning intimation of the place in which they were; they five .- St. Louis Rep. 19th inst. were taken off in cars to Loughrea, accompanied by an escort of Seots Greys and of the first regi-ment of foot stationed in this town. There were also five police in attendance. I believe their destination is Dublin.

Over 3000 men were seen from Clonmel to have assembled on yesterday at Slivenamon, whilst the Waterford monatains, immediately over the town, were literally black with people, whose movements were watched with the utmost anxiety by the offi-

Gathering on the Mountains.

cers of the garrison. ITALY. Great Battle-Defeat of Charles Albert.

There has been a long and close battle between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, and victory has finally declared for Radetzky, who has succeeded in effecting the object he had in view, and in forcing Charles Albert to retire beyond the Mincio. On the 23d the Austrians, who seem to have taken

by the Piedmontese, and driven farther, leaving part of one of his legs. We understand it will be 2500 prisoners in the hands of the Italian army. On the 25th the battle was renewed, and continued antil night, when the Piedmontese army retired in good order, taking with them prisoners. The headquarters of Charles Albert were, on the 26th, at

French Aid Sought. M. Gourieri had arrived from Milan, with an address to the French Government, signed by the whole of the members of the Provisior al Government of Lombardy, and earnestly invoking the inervention of France, by sea and land, in favor of

LATEST-Charles Albert Dictator. From Turin a telegraphic dispatch announces that the Provisional Government having been broken up, Charles Albert, by the wish of the people, had been proclaimed dictator. A slight engagement had again taken place between the Austrians

and Piedmontese on the 27th, in which the Italians were at first successful in recovering their former positions, but owing to reinforcements arriving to their enemy, they were obliged to abandon FRANCE.

The accounts from Algiers represent the colony to be in a state of confusion. The colonists are breaking up their establishments and returning to France; and in the course of a short time there will only be left the French army and the native catan. population, who are waiting an opportunity for a general rising.

France for Italy. It is now said that the result of the interview be tween the Envoys from Italy and Gen. Cavaigna is that France will endeavor to come to an under standing with England, in the first instance, to offer the joint mediation of both countries to Charles Albert and Austria.

The National Assembly—Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Caussidiere and Proudhon, inculpated in the Revolts.

In the Revolts.

The National Assembly, at its sitting on the 3d inst., was occupied with considering the report of the Committee on the Insurrections. By that report the affair of the first of March is characterized as a manifestation; that of the 6th of April as a conspiracy; that of the 15th of May as an overt

The celebrated bulletin et the Republic, No. 16, is cited in the commencement of the report, and Madame Geo. Sand stigmatised as its author.

After the report was read, Ledru Rollin mounted the tribune, and defended himself with feverish animation, but without producing any effect.

The Mountain cheered him furiously. M. Louis Blanc next spoke, with still more embarrassment than Ledru Hollin.

inculpated MM. Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and

PAELIAMENT ON IRELAND.

In the Peers, on Thursday, Lord Brougham moved for copies of proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the apprehension of certain persons in that country, and then proceeded to descant on the insurrection in Ireland, on the activity which the Government had shown in repressing it, and on the measures which should be taken to extinguish discontent.

In his opinion the real remedy for the evils under which Ireland had so long labored would be found in a judicious system of colonization and in the suppression of illegal assemblies and seditious citys. The Marquis of Lansdowne said that though the insurrection in Ireland might be said to be suppressed, yet the state of that country would require the greatest care and precaution for some time to come.

Under that conviction her Majesty's Govern-

of Wellington said that though it appeared there was no danger of an actual outbreak, it was still admitted that an extensive conspiracy against the constitution existed in Ireland.

Hefere all things, it was absolutely necessary that the clubs should be put down, and he was, therefore, happy to hear that the existence of those seditious bodies would receive the attention

A meeting of the Chartists at Glasgow, on Tues day night, the 2d inst., numbering about 3,000 per sons, was suppressed by the police.

Beside, I have no doubt that he was seen in this county on Monday. Many think that he is about the colleries still; and Gen. M'Donald has a portion of his forces encamped in that locality, which fact proves that the authorical structure of the 26th ult., mention a military revolt at La Granja. 2,000 convicts had revolted, murdered their guards, and fled into the molinists.

Prince and Princess of Prussia have again taken up their residence in Berlin, which they had no visited since the 18th of March last.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate Francis H. Merriman, attorney of the U. States for the district of Texas, in place of Gov. W Brown, deceased. James Shields, of Illinois, to be Governor of the Territory of Oregon.

Kintzing Pritchett, of Pa., to be secretary f the Territory of Oregon.
Win. P. Bryant, of Indiana, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the U. States for the Ter Peter H. Burnett, of Oregon, to be an associate stice of the supreme court of the United States

for the Territory of Oregon.

James Turney, of Illinois, to be an associate ju tice of the supreme court of the United States fo the Territory of Oregon. Isaac W. R. Bromley, of New York, to be atto nev of the United States for the district of Ore

Joseph L. Meek, of Oregon, to be marshall of the United States for the district of Oregon.

John Adair, of Kentneky, to be collector of the port for the district of Oregan, in the Territory of James M. Newell, to be collector of the cust

at Bridgetown, New Jersey, vice Lorenzo F. Lee, Daniel S. Macauley, consul general at Alexan dria, in Egypt. E. S. Offley, consul for the port of Smyrna, he place of D. W. Offley, deceased. FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
First Lieutenant Daniel J. Southerland, of th

marine corps, to be captain by brevet, for gallant

and meritorious conduct in the assault upon the city of Mexico, to date from the 14th of September. 1847. PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS IN THE NAVY. John H. C. Coffin, of Maine. A. G. Pendleton, of Virginia. Mordecai Yarnall, of Kentucky. William B. Benedict, of Virginia. Mark H. Beecher, of New York. Henry H. Lockwood, of Delaware. William Flye, of Maine. Wm. Chauvenet, of Pennsylvania. James Major, of New York.

Joseph S. Hubbard, of Connecticut,

Ruel Keith, of Vermont Arsene N. Girault, of Maryland. John Parrott, to be temporary navy agent at

Mazatlan, in Mexico. The Slave Case at Washington

Yesrerday Mr. Key made his closing argument for the prosecution in the case of Edward Sears, charged with stealing the slave of Mr. Samuel Brereton, being the second indictment against this prisoner in the Pearl case. The jury retired about twenty minutes, and returned a verdict of not guilty. When our reporter left the Court, the Counsel in these cases, Messrs. case of Drayton, who was found guilty in the They are scouring the mountains in that locality, first trial of these cases of stealing slaves from Mr. Andrew Hoover .- Nat.

The Explosion of the Edward Bates.

Of the thirteen persons who were left wounded at Hamburg, only one survived. The bodies of thirteen other persons were picked up in the river at that place, making the total number of res, it is said, by an inspector of police who had deaths from the calamity at that point, twenty-stitutional party continue to maintain a com-

> Two agents of the French Government have arrived in the "United States," with a view of come. buying a tract of land for the purpose of sending thither a part of the insurgents of June .-The Philadelphia Democrat has been assured that these agents are now in treaty for a tract of land in Virginia, comprising some 100,000 acres .- N. N. Sun.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE EDWARD BATES .-- We learn from å gentleman who was a passenger on the Edward Bates at the time of the explosion, and who returned to this city yesterday, that of the thirteen persons who were left wounded at Hamburg, only one survived. He also understood that the bodies of thirteen other persons were picked up in the river at that place-making the total number of deaths from this calamity, at that point, twenty-five .- St. Louis Repub.

On the 23d the Austrians, who seem to have the Piedmontese by surprise, were completely victorious. They swept the whole country before them.

\*\*The We are sorry to learn, that First by the principle of the whige elector for this district, met with a painful accident on Monday last, by the accidental district.

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\*\*The We are sorry to learn, t sume the canvass .- Russellville (Ky.) Herald.

We copy the following from the Hopkins ville (Ky.) Whig, of the 16th:-

The accounts which reach us of the growing crop of Tobacco, are of the most unfavorable character. The continued rains, since the middle of June, have caused it to fire and French to an unprecedented extent. That portion which already housed, has been cut green to prevent its portion of this may be saved. Firemens' Insutotal loss by disease, and we are assured that sance Company Albany, \$750,000—the company scarcely any good tobacco will be made in this section of country. Its condition in other States, we have not learned, but if it approximates to its character here, the crop will be almost worthless, and they who have their last crop on hand, will do well to hold it f.r better prices. The wheat has also sustained much damage from successive wet

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18. New Orleans dates are received through in one day. The intelligence from Yucatan and Campeachy is to the 5th. The whites defeated the Indians in numerous engagements, and have recovered the

loss of their towns.

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 3d. The revolution has been suppressed. The Indians have been dismissed and their prisoners discharged on their pledge to support the Government. Most all the Americans left in Mexico have gone to Yu-

At New Orleans the market for Cotton was dull. Flour quiet. The health of the city continues

Later from Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17. Dates from New Orleans, are received to the 19th, and Dates from New Orleans, are received to the 13th, and Vera Cruzto the 17th. Paredes has not yet been captured; some of his confederates were taken.

Forces have been ordered to proceed to Mayatlan. The object is unknown, unless it be to secure the conducta of a million and a half of specie, which was expected to arrive there. The government has sent troops to summers revolts. to suppress revolts.

Gen'l Lane has been appointed Governor of Oregon, vice Gen'l Shields declined.

Outrage in Cincinnati - Great Exctlement-Jail Attacked-Three Men Killed.

raises pine apples with it. The steam is introduced under the roots of the plants and the combined heat

inculpated MM. Ledru Rollin, Louis Blane, and Caussidiere, and the reading of them elicited from these individuals severally most violent reclamations, and drew from M. Caussidiere, more especially, epithets in reference to the report which polite ears do not delight in.

ENGLAND.

PAELIAMENT ON IRELAND.

In the Peers, on Thursday, Lord Brougham moved for copies of proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the apprehension of certain persons in that country, and then proceeded to descant on the insurrection in Ireland, on the activity which the Government had shown in repressing it, and on the measures which should be taken to extinguish discontent.

In his opinion the real remedy for the evils unlarged in the Mestern Militrary Institute, vacant by the Professorship of Ancient and Modern Languation of Prof. Richard Nelson Newell, late of the Wesleyan College, Cincinnati. Prof. Newell, was educated in England and France, and speaks both languages with equal fluency and elegance. He is a gentleman of accurate and varied learning, of polished manners, and of irreproachable moral character. He has had much experience and success in teaching, both in England and America, and his eminence in his profession is testified to by the most distinguished judges. We heartily congratulate the Institute and the community on so valuable an acquisition.

Georgetown (Ky.) Herald.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. S.

We are indebted to an old friend, Dr. V. J. Fourgeaud, for a copy of the California Star of The Star complains loudly of a duty of twenter of the globe, and hopes that the burden will

oon be removed. Information has been communicated to the Star that a large emigration from China may soon be expected there. Some of the 'Celestials had already made their appearance.

California is represented to be in a pretty quiet state. For more than a year no disorders

nad occurred—the native Californians were ginning to mingle with the emigrants, and were gradually turning their attention to agriculture. Col. Mason, Governor of California, had is

sued a requisition for one thousand volunteers, to garrison Mazatlan and other Mexican ports in the South. Capt. Hunt expected to raise a battalion from among the Mormons at the Salt Lake.

The rains had been abundant, and the pros pect for good crops was cheering throughout the country. An immense mine of silver had been discov-

ered in the valley of San Jose, four miles from the town of that name, by Mr. J. F. Reed.— The vein is described as being three-and-a-half feet thick, having an uninterrupted run east for three miles, the depth unknown. With a few hours' labor several tons of ore were uncovered. It was fine ore, and required but little expense in smelting. The Star notices the death in the New York

regiment of volunteers, of 1st Lieut. W. C. Tremmels and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Anderson. Captain Turner and 2d Lieuts. Harrison, Jennings and Day, had resigned. 2d Lieut. Vermule was discharged from the service. The Star urges upon the emigrants by

California. Their safety and all their property depend upon it. Last season, all the compa-nies arrived at the settlements by the middle of 'short cuts,' it is said, ought to be a solemn warning.

The terrible suffering of those who were over taken by the winter snows on the California mountains, in 1846, are enough to appal the stoutest heart, but even these were not sufficient to deter Mr. Wiggins, with a party of about eighty persons, from attempting, last season, a new route across the country to the head waters of the Sacramento. As no tidings of this party have as yet reached us, we are constrained fear that they have all been the victims of that inhospitable climate, or of the treacherous and ferocious Indians who inhabit that region. The then population of San Francisco is

males 177, children (of ages proper to attend school) 60 Immense beds of Copper Ore, and caves Sulphur and Saltpetre, have been found in the vicinity of Clear Lake, North of the Bay of San Francisco.

From Venezula.

PORTO CABELLO, July 29, 1848. I have to inform you that a portion of the Paez, or rather Constitutional Squadron, composed of eight vessels, appeared off this harbor on Tuesday, the 25th inst., causing much alarm to the Monagas party here, for fear that a landing of troops might be effected upon the coast. Nothing of the kind, however, has occurred.

The squadron has confined itself to the seizure of three or four small crafts belonging to this port. But the principal object in view, it s presumed, is to intercept three vessels of the so called Government party, (now repairing at the Island of Curacoa,) on their return here. The British mail packet "Larne" arrived here

Island. His views in reference to future movements are not known to the public. We have obtained no later news from Maracaibo than that communicated in my last.
It may not be amiss to observe that the Conpiete naval ascendancy, and it is not probable that Monagas will be able to send out any force

Coffee at 43/4a5ac, sales dull. Indigo-none in market; nominally 6a534 per lb. Cottonno sales effected recently. Hides 6c per lb. Cocoa at \$15 to \$20 per fanega of 110 lbs wt. Am. Flour \$16 as 17 for cash in small quantities. Am. Butter 371/2c per lb, currency. Am. Cheese 31c per lb. Business extremely dull. [Cor. Jour. Com.

The Great Fire at Albany. All the ciry south of Hudson, east of Union All the ciry south of Hudson, east of Union GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. to the Dock, and extending south to Herbiner C. C. Everts, Utica, N. Y. streets is consumed, leaving only 4 or 5 buildings in a densely built space of 25 acres. All the warehouses on the pier from Hann to Boston Cut, are gone; also 11 towboats, 12 canal boats, 2 schooners, 5 floats, and 1 steamer burnt in the

Eagle, Townsend, U. S. Hotel, Port Orange, H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Columbian, Albion and the Odeon, all burnt.—
Rev. Hooper Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois. Everything in Broadway up to Hudson street is Hon. A. W. Graham, Bowlingreen. Ky. gone. Six or eight lives lost.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 18.

The following insurance particulars have been ascertained: The Albany Ins. Co. loss estimated WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.

C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. White & Potter, 15 State street, Roston. S20,000—has a surplus \$350,000; Albany Mutual loss \$50,000; has premium notes \$450,000; New York City Office \$4,000; Lexington, Ky. \$4,000; Columbus, Ohio, \$6,000; Camden, N. J. loses Philadelphia

Philadelphia heavily; New York Mutual Safety 50 to \$70,000; Albany Insurance Company \$213,000—solvent; a

The New Comers. The Statistics of Immigration from Europe for the seven months past present some curious | Hon. J. J. Crittenden, facts, as regards the influx into New York .- Hon. J. T. Morehead, During that time, says the Express, the almost incredible number of one hundred and ten thousand four hundred and three persons arrived B. G. Cutter, Esq., from fereign countries; during the eight preceding months, 120,952. This year the relative number of Irish and German immigrants has been in favor of the former; last year the total of Germans was greater. During the last month arrived 24,722, viz: 7,962 Germans, 10,-740 Irish, 2,235 English, 1,566 Scotch, 106 French, 34 Dutch, 120 Swiss, 63 Spanish, 114 Welch, 481 Norwegians, 85 Swedish, 91 from Wanteb.—
the West Indies, 1 from Denmark, 3 from S. lar Lumber,
Aug. 6—tf. America, and I from Poland. Where do these

people all go? Who can tell? The Pork Trade of the West.

De Bow's Commercial Review of July contains some interesting tables of the pork trade of the Western States. The number of hogs slaughtered during the years 1847-'48 was 1,-500,000—an increase of nearly fifty per cent. over previous years. The number slaughtered in Cincinnati alone amounted to 576,000. Only a small portion of this valuable product is exported; and four-fifths of that sent out of the country is to the British Colonies, South America, and the West Indies -Lou. Jour.

Country is to the British Colonies, South America, and the West Indies — Lou. Jour.

Vessel for Liberia.

A vessel will leave New Orleans for Liberia in December next. Colored people residing in any of the States in the Valley of the Mississippi, who intend going to Liberia to settle, can be aca conspiracy; that of the 15th of May as an overt a conspiracy; that of the 15th of May as an overt act of treason; and that of June as civil war.

Ledru-Rollin is inculpated in April and May;
Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, the latter very seritorial supposed that these parties will be taken into cussion tody.

Lamartine is not compromised in any of the out-tody.

Lamartine is not compromised in any of the out-ting the prisoners, they undoubtedly will kill them.

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Lamartine is not compromised in any of the out-ting the prisoners, they undoubtedly will kill them. useful way of disposing of waste steam from en- City, or to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky. gines has been adopted by a gentleman here. He Those living in Kentucky who intend going, should be in Louisville on the 11th of December, 1848, to go under his charge to New Or-

to either of the above named gentlemen. Exchange papers in the Valley will please give this notice several insertions.

ABDUCTION. We insert the following at the request of the writer, and hope it may lead to the restoration of the child to ts proper home.

ed for copies of proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the apprehension of certain persons in that country, and then proceeded the persons in that country, and then proceeded to descant on the insurrection in Ireland, on the activity which the Government had shown in repressing it, and on the measures which should be taken to extinguish discontent.

In his opinion the real remedy for the evils under which Ireland had so long labored would be found in a judicious system of colonisation and in the suppression of illegal assemblies and seditions the suppression of illegal assemblies and seditions to the insurrection in Ireland might be said to be mappressed, yet the state of that country would be memoral cannot be mapped to come.

FOUND DEAD.—Y esterday morning, a German the suppression of illegal assemblies and seditions of water on House street, linder one of her cyclic through the insurrection in Ireland might be said to be mappressed, yet the state of that country would require the greatest care and precaution for some time to come.

Under that conviction her Majesty's flowers—time to be dead from some came time to come.

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COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE-The market throughout the week has continued animated, and sales are firm at quo tations. The stocks on hand are still further reduced as the receipts are quite light. During the last day or two ty per cent. ad valorem, levied upon all goods ar-riving in the ports of California, from any quar-so low as to preclude heavy shipments. Sales Thursday and Friday last of 178 pieces and 178 coils at 14 and 64e; 100 coils at 6fc, and 35 coils at 6c. Sales Saturday of 100 pieces and 60 coils at 14 and 64c; 108 pieces and 130 coils at 14 and 6}a6ic. Sales Monday of 80 pieces and 95 coils, 18 pieces and 18 coils, 14 pieces and 14 coils, 25 pieces and 25 coils all at 14c and 64c. A sale of 100 coils on pri vate terms; 100 coils at 64c; 100 pieces at 13fa14c, and 30 Hysterical Fits, Convulsione, Spasms, &c. pieces at 13ic. A sale Monday of 100 pieces at 11c; and several light orders filled at 14 and 64c. Sales to-day of 110 coils inferior rope at 54c; 95 pieces and 64 coils at 14c and 64c. The receipts this week are 428 pieces and 1.068 coils. The shipments amount to 600 pieces and 1,301 coils. The stock of each on hand amounts to 3,818 piece.

and 2.782 coils. FLOUR & GRAIN .- The flour market has been tole ably steady through the week at about previous rates Sales of various light lots from stores on Thursday last \$3 60 a \$3 65. Sales Friday of 325 bbls in lots at \$3 55. \$3 65. Sales Saturday of 200 lbs. from one of the mi on private terms; and various sales from stores at \$3 60, Sales Monday of 300 bbls Flour at \$3 50; 75 bbls at \$3 55; 30 bbls at \$3 60; and various lighter sales at \$3 55 a \$3 60. A sale yesterday of 250 bbls from a mill at \$3 50 de ivered at the river. Sales to-day of 175 bbls, in lots from stores at \$3 60; retail rates at \$3 75, delivered. Receipts from the river and from wogons of 669 bbls. Wheat comes in in limited quantities, and we quote the average price of the week at 60 cts per bushel. Corn in fair de mand. We hear of sales of 600 bushels vellow from a fla boat at 28 cts; a sale of 172 sacks white at the levee at 30c. nd a sale of 78 sacks mixed at 28 a 30 cts; retail sales at 33 a 35 ets. We quote a sale of 150 bushel old oats at 25c; retail sales of new at 23 a 25 cts.

COTTON & COTTON YARNS .- We hear of a contin ued inquiry for cotton. The stocks on hand aer fair for this market. Thursday a mixed lot amounting to 102 means to keep the 'old road' from the States to bales sold at 4 cts. Since then we hear of sales of 14 bales at 5} cts on time; 11 bales at 4\$ cts; and a few sales at 47 a 5 cts. No receipts this week. Cotton varus are selling freely to the country in lots, at 54, 64, and 74c for October. The fate of those who have taken the the different members; also, sales to the city trade at 5, 6 and 7c. Receipts this week 170 bales.

GROCERIES-During the first of the week there wa but little doing. Stace then there has been a fair demand The stocks of most articles are ample. Sales of 27 hhd N. Orleans Sugar in the first of the week at 44446c. sale on Saturday of 20 hhds ar 44c, and 10 hhds inferio at 4c. A sale Monday of 30 hhe's at 4 4-10c; also on Tues day a sale of 30 hhds at 4 4 10c. Sales to-day of 12 hhds at 4 4 10c; 20 hhds at 44c; 15 hhds at 44c; 25 hhds at 48c. and 44 hhds at 44c. Retail sales in bbls at 43a5 cents No receipts. Loaf and refined Sugar in bbls we quote at 6a10c for the different numbers. Havana Sugar in boxes at 64a84 as per quality. Rio Coffee remains quiet, and we hear of but few sales. We quote in lots at 74a74c. Retail sales are active at 7fc. The receipts this week down at over 500 souls-males (adults) 275, femount to 849 bags. A cargo consisting of 3770 bags was sold at auction, in New York, on the 16th, at 6a67c-4 eonths, which is an advance on previous sales .--Havana Coffee we quote at 61a7c; Java 12a14c .--Plantation Molasses remains quiet. We quote retail sales at 26a27c. No receipts. Sugar house Molasses we quote at 35a43c, according to quality. Cheese is in demand. We quote sales in lots at 64a7c. Riee in fair demand for retail sales, the stock is light. We quote

sales at 5a5le. Receipts 18 tierces. HEMP-The prospects of a large crop being destroyed rices continue firm at an advance. We hear of a sale of Thursday last of 45 tons, the stock left on hand of the factory that was burned, at an average of \$106 per ton, on short time. Also a sale of 43 bales water-rotted from Fayette county at \$175 per ton. At New York on the toth the same tone the same that the same tone the same that t The receipts this week amount to 583 bales. A sale on 18th the market was firm at \$140a146 per ton. The market at St. Louis, at the last dates was firm with light receipts and sales at \$90a95 per ton, for common.

PROVISIONS AND LARD-The market remains quiet with a limited demand. Sales of bacon sides have defrom St. Thomas yesterday, and brings us the clined from the country. We quote considerable sales rom wagons through the week at 3c for shoulders, 3fe for clear sides, and 4fa5c for good hams. We quote a sale from pork-house of a lot of shoulders at 3ic. A sale and shipment yesterday of 124 casks clear sides at 41c packed. Sales of 67 bbls mess Pork at \$8 75; 33 bbls M. O. at \$8, and 20 bbls rump at \$6. A sale of 40 kegs prime Lard at 74c and a sale of 100 kegs at 74c on time. Also a sale of 50 bbls pork-house Lard at 60.

TOBACCO-We have to remark a continued quiet in whatever against it, at least for some time to the market, with but limited sales and enquiry. It is thought that the wet weather will injure the crops. We quote the sales of the week as follows: Todd's ware house, 43 hhds. Planters' warehouse S hhds; total 5I hhds. The prices range from \$1.55 to \$1.90 for common, and \$2.25 to \$3.30 for seconds, and \$3.554.25 for firsts. The amount of Tobacco in the warehouses is 525 hhds; uusoid 420 hqds.

Should any one feel desirous of seeing her, and of agratified by calling on or addressing a letter to me, post paid, at my residence, two miles from the village of Yonkers, Westchester, New York.

O. C. DENSLOW, Yonkers, N. Y. hhds: uusold 420 hads.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va. ANDREW J. STEVENS, Wheeling, Va. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Brown & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.

FEMALE SEMINARY. MRS. P. DAVIS & DAUGHTERS will resume their school on Monday, August 28, at their residence on Seventh Street, between Walnut and Chesnut. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches which are pursued in the best female seminaries in our coutry. A few pupils will be admitted into the family of the

Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge Hon. J. J. Chttenden, Hon. J. T. Morehead, Hon. Wm. J. Graves, Col, H. S. Long, U. S. A., Silas Sisson, Esq., B. G. Cutter, Esq.,

aug 12d7w NEW STEAM FURNITURE FACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS.

LOUISVILLE, KY. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in or line, on terms as favorable as any other establis line, on terms as favorable as any other establish at in the West. The patronage of the public is solic wanted.—Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop

J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

NEW LITERARY DEPOT. H. M. McCARTY, respectfully informs his friends has just opened a room, 93, Third Street, for the sale of Cheap Publications, Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Lithographic Prints, Stationery, Patent Medicines, 4c. 4c.

He is the sole agent in Louisville for the sale of Oliver & Bro.'s Temperance Tales, Essays, Sermons, Music, Songs, 4c., 4c.

A fair share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 29—1m Third Street, between Market and Jefferson.

Literary Notice.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC PUGH & Co., No. 118, Chesnut Street—PHILADELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates. IRA BURDSALL, LOUISVILLE;
HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full asortment of the patterns of Paper Hangings. Manufactured by
HART, MONTGOMERY & Co.
Sept. 18 1847—2y.

TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC. BELIEVING that a well appointed Bath House in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the public, I propose the fitting up of such an establish-

ment.
In order to accomplish this, it is necessary for me to procure two hundred and fifty subscribers. I enter to-day upon the task of soliciting names, and would respectfully call the attention of the citizens to the subject. The establishment will contain 24 spacious and comfortably furnished bath rooms—18 for gentlemen, and 6 for ladies—and will possess every requisite for Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur, Salt, Dash, and Steam Baths.

The building will be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fail.

The terms of subscription are Ten Dollars for the season, commencing—.

As advance payment is required from the early subscribers, they will be entitled to bathing once a week in the months not embraced in the regular season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and fifty names are seared.

PITS!PITS!

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Is the only remedy that can be relied on for the per manent cure of Spinal Complaints, Spasmodic Con-tractions, Irritation of the Nerves, Nervous or Sick Headache, Nervous Tremors, Neuralgic Affections, Apoplexy, Paralysis, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Disorders. ncluding the most dreadful of all diseases that ever affect the human race-

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS.

This disease consists in a sudden deprivation of the senses, accompanied with a violent convulsive motion of the whole body. It attacks by fits, and after a certain duration goes off, leaving the sufferer in a stupor, attended with great weakness and exhaustion of the

Doctor HART would impress it upon the minds of the

afflicted, that the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy

ever discovered that can be relied on for the permanent cure of this most dreadful of all diseases. As its ten dency is to insanity, madness and death, the most SKILFUL PHYSICIANS of Europe, as well as those of our own country, have pronounced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been so usidered by many, until this most important of all dis

overies was made by Doctor S. HARY, nearly sixteen years since, during which time it has been performing REMARKABLE CURES on record, and has acquired a reputation which time alone can efface. Physicians of undoubted skill and experience, Ministers of various denominations, as well as

only remedy. EPILEPTIC FITS.

hundreds of our eminent citizens all unite in recommend

Of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months.—After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most entinent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country, in November last, with out receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using I

Mr. WM. SECORE's Letter to Dr. Hart :-I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine nd medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the hetter, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinion that my confine that my confine the most that I received was their opinion.

on that my son's case was hopeless, and POSITIVELY INCURABLE. accordingly left England, traveled through Scotland of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegeta

PERFECT HEALTH His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now be-fore him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but

Yours, very respectfully.
WILLIAM SECORE. Another Remarkable Cure performed by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract. Doctor HART:-It is with no small degree of gratifica tion that I am enabled to announce to you the complete restoration to health of my daughter, by the use of your Vegetable Extract. At the age of six years, (her age at

dreadful malady called Epileptic Fits; and until she com-menced taking the Extract, she suffered with attacks of fits, almost incessantly, and so severely as to threaten to drive reason from its throne, and render her insane Idiotic. Physicians pronounced her incurable, and could do nothing more for her. We had almost despaired of a

Perfect Health.

Testimony upon Testimony, In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this ruly wonderful medicine. Read the following letter

the most eminent physicians in that place: Guilford, Ohio, August 17th, 1846 Brother Laborer in the cause of Humanity: Brother Laborer in the cause of Humanity:

Dear Sir—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your invaluable medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt, resource. Leen not in the habit to prescribing or recover. plally improving, and will, I think, without outs, recover. I am not in the habit or prescribing or recommending Patent Medicines, but when I see an article
which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity. I feel it my duty to recommend it; and I have
no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are
fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine.

loseph McDougal, afflicted nine years, East Brooklyn W. Smith, New York Custom House. S. Kelly, afflicted twenty years, Staten Island. Miss E. McKeef, afflicted twenty years, Yorkville. Miss E. Crane, afflicted twelve years, 112 Hammeral

Jacob Petty, afflicted four years, 174 Delancy street Philo Johnson, afflicted twenty-eight years, Gre

Thomas R. Jones of the U. S. Navy. Captain William Jennings, State street, Bridgepo

From the Watchman of the Valley, the leading Presterian paper of the West, published in

2. The grossest impositions are often practised on the community by the venders of such medicine.

3. Patients are often induced, by the flattering recommendations of them to drug themselves without discretion, and much to their injury, many times; an evil, by the way, which is common to the use of all selive medicines, without professional advice

On the other hand we have no doubt there are patent making a many larger which was the cure chimilines.

we have inserted it. A cure for Epileptic and other fits, which often baffle the skill of the best physicians, would bring joy into many an afflicted family. In making

When thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief and be resored to new life by using this celebrated medicine. Over one thousand Certificates

repared by S. HART, M. D., New York. Price-One package,.... Four Eight " ..... to and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and West Indies.

Mexico, and West Indies.

THOMAS & MILES,

147 Main street, between 3d and 4th streets, Cincinnati,

Ohio, General Agents for the United States.

Gad Chapia, corner of 8th and Market streets, Agent for

Louisville, Ky.

David Graighead, Indianapolls, Ind.

(FAll communications in reference to Doctor Hart's

Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, post-paid, to

THOMAS & MILES,

147 Main street, Cincinnati.

WILL attend promptly to any business entrante.

him—will act as Agent for the collection of mand closing accounts, &c., &c. Charges moderate.

April 1, 1918 If Calcined Plaster.

Lexington, Ky.

P. COGGINS & CO., of Philadelphia, offer for sale in Calcined Plaster in the country, at the low rate in whole sale quantities, of \$1.374 cash, per barrel. Direct or apply to the proprietors at their manufactory at Patton's Planing Mill, Brown street whatf, or at the old stand, 10th street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia.

ing the use of this truly valuable medicine to their pa ients, charge, and friends who are thus afflicted, as t

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

ble Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years stand-ing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restor-

bales dew-rotted from the country, at \$100 per ton.
thank God is now enjoying good health.
Now, Sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To

cure, when hearing of the remarkable cures performed by the Vegetable Extract, we determined to give it a trial. The result has exceeded our most sanguine ex-

from Doctor W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of

will close their eyes against prejudice, and lend you a helping hand.

I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely.

W. L. MONROE, M. D. (Signed) W. To Dr. S. HART, New York. We would refer to the following persons who have een cured by using Hart's Vegetab xtract: W. Bennet, afflicted nine years, 171 Grand street.
J. Ellsworth, afflicted seven years, 21 Dover street

Wm. II. Parsell, afflicted twenty-three years, 73 No

References also made to— Rev. Richmond Taggett, West Davenport, N. Y. Rev. T. L. Bushnell, Baltimore, Md. Charles Brown, 100 Water street, N. Y. All of which may be called upon or addressed, po

Advertisemen of patent medicines, our readers are aware, have been excluded from our columns for several aware, have been excluded from our columns for several years past. Our objections to them are— 1. We are not in favor of keeping secret either moral or physical remedies for "the illa that flesh is heir to." 2. The grossest impositions are often practised on the

medicines, whatever may be our objections to the principle of patenting them, that are valuable remedies for certain specific diseases, the publication of which is an act of benevolence. Believing the article advertised in another column to be of that class—a belief for which

an exception to our general exclusion of patent medicines, we have followed the example of other religious journals that have adopted the same general rule.

This valuable medicine (Hart's Vegetable Extract) is for sale by Thomas & Miles, 147 Main street, Cincinnate Other Properties.

Have been received in testimeny of the beneficial results produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Ex

April 22, 1848,-6m. C. M. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

WM. YOUNG.

There is a lonely homestead In a green and quiet vale,

With its tall trees sighing mournfully, To every passing gale;
There are many ruins round it,
In the sunlight gleaming fair,
But moss-grown is that sylvan cot,
Its walls are grey and bare.

Where once glad voices sounded, Of children in their mirth, No whisper breaks the solitude Of that deserted hearth. The swallow from its dwelling

To the low eve hath flown, And all night long the whippoorwill Sings by the threshold stone. No hand above the lattice, 'Ties up the trailing vines; And through the broken casement pane

The moon at midnight shines; And many a solemn shadow Seems standing from the gloom, Like forms of long departed ones,

Oh, where are they whose voices Rang out o'er hill and dale? Gone!-and their mournful memorie Seem but an oft-told tale. Some to the quiet churchyard, And some beyond the sea, To meet no more as once they met

Fame and ambition lured them From that green vale to roam, But as their dazzling dreams depart Regretful memories come, Of the valley and the homestead, Of their childhood pure and free, Till each worn, weary spirit yearns O, blest are they who linger
Mid old familiar things;
Where every object round the heart
Its hallowed influence flings;

Though won are wealth and honors ough reached fame's lofty dome There are no joys like those that spring Within our childhood's home

The Ugly Duckling. BY CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

[If our information be correct, we know nothing in this country of Danish literature. except through the medium of German translations; and the genius of these two languages unluckily has no correspondence whatever .--But the translation we now offer to our readers, has not merely a certain value as being taken from the Danish direct-it is a curiosity in it- foot. self; being the production of a young Danish lady, Zona Groos, of Kolding, who is self-taught in English, who never was out of her own coun- it is because I am so ugly!' thought the poor with the tongs, and the children ran after try, and who never, except on one occasion, duckling; and he stole away. On he wand- him, laughing and screaming. What luck even conversed with a native of England .-This want of ordinary opportunities, our read- wild geese dwelt; and there he lay awake open! Away he ran, and plunged into the as often, as he thought, had suffered from ers will see, has not prevented her from acquir- the whole night, weary and sorrowful .- snow, where he lay in a sort of lethargy. ing a competent knowledge of English; and we Next morning the wild geese flew up, and But it would be too sad to describe the ed to become wiser. He collected a numknow that she is able to read Shakspeare with great enjoyment. We may add, that in this cu. What sort of a creature art thou?' said long long winter. When the snow melted,

had taught him. Round the fields and

duck; and then the little ones looked abroad through the reeds.

said the mother. 'Oh no: it reaches far on stood. the other side of the garden, even to the The wind grew higher and higher; and den and cast bread and cakes into the waclergyman's meadow; but there I have nev- looking eagerly for a shelter, the poor duck- ter, and the youngest exclaimed, 'There is put both of us to death. I see but one er been. I hope you are all here,' said she, ling saw that the door fitted so miserably, a new swan!' and the other children reas she rose from her nest. 'Ah no! the larthat there was room for him to creep in peated joyfully, 'Yes, there is a new one!' gest egg is still there. How tedious it is!' through the crack; and so he did. and the poor duck lay down again.

came to pay her a visit.

swered she; but pray look at my others; are been her children. not they the loveliest ducks you ever saw?

Next morning they discovered the poor that he was of an amiable disposition, and that he was of an amiable disposition and the was of an amiable disposition. rascal, who does not even pay me a visit. the cat to mew: this attracted the attention he felt too happy, but not proud; for to me of love."

away she went.

was! The poor duck stared at him. hen would not permit it, "What a wonderful large creature!" said "Can you lay eggs?" asked she.

she; 'none of my others look like that. I hope it will not turn out to be a turkey; but that will soon be settled, for he shall go on the water, even if I push him in myself.' The following day the weather was love-

ly, the sun shone upon the large green leaves, and the mother duck with her whole family went to the moat; and plash in she plunged into the water. 'Quack, quack!' room, and was always very sad. He thought in humble circumstances; and was adoptsaid she, and all her little ones followed of the open air, of the sunshine, and he ed for the sake of her beauty and precocious her, smoothly gliding upon the waves; and longed to glide once more upon the water, talents by the Princess Columbrano, who they were all there, even the great ugly At length this desire grew so strong upon took her to Naples, where she married .gray creature was also swimming.

'No, it is no turkey,' said she. See how nicely he uses his feet, how well he bears nothing to do, and therefore you have such once "the rage" at Naples. himself; he is my own little one after all; fancies. Lay eggs, or catch mice, and you

er; now curtsey to her, and say "quack!" with such: you may rely upon ME that I ter known. "This honor," says the histoif we were not enough without them?-and catch mice.' look how ugly that one is; we will not suf. 'I will go out into the wide world,' said fer HIM to be among us;' and so a duck ran the duckling. and bit him in his neck.

'Let him alone,' said his mother; 'he does 'No; but he is such an immense creature, into it, and swam over it in rapture.

and looks so odd;' said the duck that bit

one which has not prospered so well; I wish ble time for the poor duckling.
he could be remodelied.'

One evening, just as the sun

but he has a kind heart, and he swims so never seen anything so fair; they were daz- but made some tolerably melodious verses; nicely, quite like the others—nay, perhaps zlingly white, with long slender necks: it such as hundreds of others could make in well through the world."

cock, who was born with spurs, and there- him to live among them.

Thus it was the first day, and afterwards in the ice. it grew worse and worse. The poor duck- The next morning a peasant passed, saw ling was despised by them all; even his him, broke the ice with his wooden shoe, brothers and sisters were unkind to him, and bore him home, where he was brought and said often, 'Would that the cat might to life again; and the children wanted to catch thee, thou ugly one!' and even his play with him; but the duckling was afraid mother said. Would that thou wert far from of them, and in his terror he flew up into hence!' And the ducks still bit him, and the milk-dish, so that half the milk was stipulated forfeit if a husband receives from the hens pecked him, and the servant who spilt. The peasant's wife began to scream; a wife, or a wife from a husband, anything fed the poultry kicked him away with her this frightened him into the butter-tub, then

tle birds in the bushes were terrified. 'Ah, And the woman attempted to reach him ered till he came to the great fens, where the for the poor duckling that the door was

the most than to sit under the leaves and with flashing eyes and red tongue. He have done through the long rough winter; opened his mouth, showed his sharp white and he swam towards the beautiful swans At length one egg cracked after another, teeth, and slunk off. 'Thank Heaven,' they saw him, and approached. 'Kill me. peep!' 'Quack, quack!' said the mother kept quite still while the shots were rushing pected instant death. But what did he see

tage. It was so MISERABLE that it did not rounded him. And the swans swam round Do you think this is the whole world?' know to which side to fall, and therefore it him, and stroked him with their beaks.

"How do you do?" said an old duck who and hen-the cat could catch mice, mew and bread and cakes were thrown to him, and

Let me see the egg that will not burst, of the old woman. What is the matter? a kind heart never becomes proud. He The Arab began to foam at the mouth opinion; for having simply stated her motive circle of ideas began to enlarge, a great Flax is easily grown throughout all our north

At length the great egg cracked. 'Peep, thought themselves the greatest and best part peep!' said the young one when he came of the world. Sometimes the duckling atout; but oh, how large and how ugly he tempted to be of another opinion, but the

'No,' replied the poor duckling. 'Then hold your tongue.'

mice, mew, and puri?"

ple are speaking.'

him, that he told it to the hen.

So they went to the poultry-yard : here 'You have lost your wits to a certainty; ask whatever the while. It is to be supposed they found a terrible uproar, for two fami- the cat, the cleverest creature I know, if HE that, like a good bird, he stayed at home to lies had laid claim to an eel's head, which at length the cat seized.

'Such is the world,' said the mother duck, wiping her beak, for she, too, had taken a like to swim in the water indeed, or dive like to swim in the water indeed in the w

'Pray do,' answered the hen.

'Your children are very pretty, my good whirled them around, and then hurled them ry. Cardinals, princes, and prelates vied in woman,' said the old duck with the red rag away, the air became cold, the clouds were feting her; poets from all parts of Italy pour-

he could be remodelied.'

One evening, just as the sun was setting case, it began to appear to some that the a whole troop of large beautiful birds rushed the duck. He certainly is not handsome, ed forth from the bushes; the duckling had ish of applause to a lady who had, after all, somewhat better; and as he is a drake, the was a troop of swans. They spread their any desired, or rather undesired, quantity. beauty is not of much consequence. I think large, glorious wings, and flew away from This tone once taken, the revulsion is genhe will be very strong, and then he will get the cold lands to warmer countries-to the erally violent. The ridicule of the thing sweet blue lakes; they soared higher and was felt-and poor Corilla (tell it not in 'Your other ducklings are charming,' said higher, and the poor ugly duckling was Arcady) was laughed at. Old Pasquin took the Spanish duck. 'Now regard this as quite bewildered with their loveliness and up the cudgels, lampoons rained fast and your home; and if you should find a fish's their powers. He could not forget them, thick, and Corilla left Rome,—in no want, head at any time, you can bring it to me.' those beautiful, those happy birds, he knew however, of an honored asylum. For Paul And thenceforward they looked upon the not their name, nor whither they flew, but the First, and Catherine the Second, of poultry yard as their home. But the poor he felt such love to them as he had never Russia, invited and pensioned her. Joseph duckling that was so large and so ugly was felt for anything before: he did not envy the Second, of Austria, invited her to his scorned and laughed at by the whole poul them; how could HE think of being like capital. But she preferred Florence; where To see the hoard of human bliss so small try-yard. The hens and ducks said, 'He is THEM, poor ugly creature, who would have she seems to have passed the remainder of such a huge ugly creature;' and the turkey- been glad if even the ducks had suffered her life, admired, honored, and beloved, in

fore thought himself an emperor, puffed out Winter came and with it the piercing Italian Contessa would in those days as May gather bliss to see my fellows blest." his feathers, like a ship under sail, and cold of the north: the duckling was soon soon have thought of giving her guests rhumarched straight up to him, and gobbled at obliged to keep swimming round and round barb as teal, and in the courteous interhim till his head grew red as fire. The in the water of a pond, to prevent its freez- change of those Arcadian laudations and poor duckling knew not whether to run or ing; but every night the hole grew smaller, literary insipidities which were so much stand still; and felt very sorrowful at being and he was compelled to move his feet in- then in vogue." so ugly, and the laughing-stock of the whole cessantly to keep it open; at length he became very faint, and lay quite benumbed

At length he flew over the hedge; the litens! how odd he locked, all milk and meal! practices the greatest ingenuity to throw the published by subscription, for her benefit, a

rious piece Andersen is supposed to have alle- they; and the duckling turned to all sides, he found himself lying in the fens; soon the gorised his own career.—Eds. Chambers' Jour- and made his best reverence. 'Thou art sun began to shine warmly, and the larks very ugly,' said the wild geese; 'but no mat- to sing-the sweet spring was come. Then It was very levely in the country, for it ter, if thou dost not marry any of our fami- at once he raised his wings; they were far was summer; the corn was yellow and ripe- ly.' Poor creature! he did not think of larger than when he last spread them, and ning, and in the green meadows stood the marrying, if he were but suffered to lie in bore him rapidly away: soon he saw him. common beauty. She saluted him as he stork on his long red legs, and talked Egypthe the reeds, and drink the muddy water in self in a large garden, where the apple. passed, offering that he might enter and so lent five thousand livres. Two brothers, his? Upon this he arose, and took from one, than they are to perform the other.— 'Bang! bang!' two wild geese fell dead haled their fragrance, and dipped their long meadows were large woods, and in the in the fens, and the water grew bloody .-- green branches in the deep-winding river. woods dark blue lakes. Oh, it was a love- Bang! bang?' whole troops of wild geese Everything was full of beauty, and upon the ly scene! In the bright sunshine stood an flew up, and then the report was again water floated three fair swans, lightly skim. began to read, without daring to cast a sinold manor house, surrounded by a wall and heard. It was a large shooting party. The ming the waves with their dazzling wings. gle glance at his fair neighbor. a deep moat; and from the wall down to the sportsmen surrounded the fens; some were The duckling recognised the beautiful birds, water grew large leaves, so large and high, seated in branches of the trees. The blue and his heart throbbed. 'I will fly to them, that a little child might stand upright under smoke from the guns hung like a cloud over the kingly birds. Perhaps they will kill some of them; and here a duck lay upon the dark leaves and the water: the dogs me, because I who am so ugly have venturher nest; she was brooding over her eggs. searched the fens. What a season of terror ed to approach them; but no matter-bet-But at this time she was very weary, for she to the poor duckling! He turned his head ter to be killed by them than to be bitten had set long, and she had very few visitors; in order to hide it under his wing from such by the ducks, pecked by the hens, kicked the other ducks liking better to swim on dreadful sights, and saw an immense dog away by the servants, and suffer all that I all the yolks were alive, and the little ones thought the duckling, that I am so ugly said the wretched creature, and bowed his put forth their heads and cried, 'Peep, that even the dog will not bite me;' and he head to the surface of the water, and ex. in the clear waves? His own image! and plete!" said the lady again. from under the green leaves, and their moth- Some time after, all became silent, but lo! he was no longer a clumsy, swarthy liked, for the green color is very pleasant to the eyes, and not at all hurtful.

Wet he dared not move. He waited severa! bird, ugly and despised—he was himself a sumed, the philosopher pocketed his book, and so far forgot himself and his system of left the fens as fest, as possible. left the fens as fast as possible. Away he in a poultry-yard, if one has but lain in the philosophy that he was kneeling before the How large the world is!' said all the lit- ran over the fields and meadows; and the egg of a swan.) He was almost glad he lady, holding one of her hands between his tle ones; for now they had more space to wind blew so high, he could hardly go on. had suffered so much. Now he knew bet. own; and who knows what might have been look about them than when they were in About nightfall he reached a poor little cot ter how to value all the happiness that sur-

Some little children came into the garand they clapped their hands, and danced. There an old woman lived with her cat and called their father and mother, and

The following interesting sketch, from the Athenæum, of the prototype of Madame De Stael's Corinne, will be new to most of

And the cat would say-Can you catch when Rosini knew her among the frequenters of La Fabroni's saloon, her real name was Maddalena Morelli,-and by marriage 'Then you must be silent when wiser peo. with a Spaniard in the employment of the le are speaking.' And the duckling sat in one corner of the dez. She was born at Pistoja, of parents him, that he told it to the hen.

'What an idea!' said she 'You have ally that for improvisation, made her at

Her renown rapidly spread throughout Italy; and we find her visiting Bologna, and indeed he is not so ugly. Now come all of you with me, and I will introduce you to the world, and present you in the poultry-yard; but you must keep near me, and beware of the cats.'

Lay eggs, or catch lines, and you and you will soon forget them.'

But it is so delightful to swim upon the water,' said the duckling; 'so delightful to bathe in it, to plunge one's head under it.'

Delightful indeed!' answered the hen.—

Whatever the while. It is to be supposed come and curtsey to the old duck there, she is the grandee of the whole poultry-yard; the poor duckling.

Leopoldo. On her return from Germany, loaded with honors and presents of all sorts, the poor duckling. she has Spanish blood in her veins: and see, she has a red rag tied round one of her legs; that is a most delightful thing, and the greatest honor a duck can obtain: it signifies that she is not to be lost, but that both animals and men are to know her. Come on; look to your feet; a well-bred duckling spreads his feet wide, like father and moth-

And they did so as well as they could; wish you well, for I tell you all these un- rian, "she merited by two accademie, in but the other ducks around said aloud, pleasant things; and that is the sign of a which she treated twelve subjects in various 'What! are we to have them also here, as true friend. Now do your best to lay eggs or ancient metres with exquisite poetical beauty, profound learning, and such rapidity that Nardini, the professor, who accompanied her on the violin, was not able to keep up with her." In the following year she was The wretched duckling left the cottage; crowned at the Capitol, on the 31st of Auhe soon met with some water; he plunged gust, 1776, after a fresh exhibition of iminto it, and swam over it in rapture.

It was now autumn; the leaves in the woods became yellow and brown, the wind

provisation, "su temi filosofici e teologici." [on philosophical and theological themes.]

This was the culminating point of her gloround her leg; 'very charming, save that heavy with hail and snow; it was a misera- ed in their tribute of incense. But in the

midst of all this glory, as is usually the the enjoyment of æsthetic eau sucree [an

Device of an Arab Lady.

For the edification of those who imagine they can penetrate the designs of woman we have translated, from a French volume on Oriental manners, the following little story. To understand it, we have to inform our readers that among the Orientals it is customary to agree for a time to pay a whatever, without previously pronouncing the words "Diadeste." Each, therefore, other off his or her guard.

A philosopher of that country, who was by no means insensible to female charms, had often worshipped at their shrine, and their wiles and caprices. But he determinber of stories of female cunning, and copied them into a book, which he always carried about him, as occasion might require

One evening as he was passing through an Arab camp, he noticed at the entrance of one of the tents a young woman of un ed, he drew his book from his pocket and

"That must be a charming book," said the lady, "to engross your whole attention

"Indeed it is," replied the philosopher, ut it contains secrets.'

"Which certainly you would not conceal rom me!" said the lady, with an irresista-"Since you will have it so," retorted the hilosopher, "it contains a complete list of

all the arts and wiles of cunning womenbut I am sure you could not learn anything from it, and so it would not interest you." "Are you certain that your list is com-

Thus the conversation was gradually remy husband at a distance, returning home-forgave him, but provided him with employ- rushed into each other's arms, each grate-

chance for your escape, conceal yourself in this box, of which I keep the key." lady locked the box and drew the key. As How do you do?' said an old duck who and hen—the cat could catch mice, mew and bread and cakes were turown to min, and they all cried, The new swan is the most of authorship, to introduce herself to Byron, and solicit his subscription to her poems.—

The difficulties which, before the invended at our tent to rest, but so in the product of facilities for the making of line.

The difficulties which, before the invended at our tent to rest, but so in the product of facilities for the making of line. the Arab entered his tent, the lady met him preyed upon her mind, resolved, on the plea erect the house of the Lord.

caught you at last accepting a thing with- spected it, when to her joy she found it was vasensis) wrote for St. Lewis and his con- is no difficulty in dressing the fibre by the use of

For awhile the Arab stood as if petrified, Corilla died at sixty, in the year 1800. feit, but let me request you hereafter to gain witted person, well known in Liverpool di) of Cardinal Petrus de Alliaco, Bishop man residing within 40 miles of Cincinnation of Cardinal Petrus de Alliaco, Bishop man residing within 40 miles of Cincinnation of Cardinal Petrus de Alliaco, Bishop man residing within 40 miles of Cincinnation of Cardinal Petrus de Alliaco, Bishop man residing within 40 miles of Cincinnation of Cardinal Petrus de Alliaco, Bishop man residing within 40 miles of Cincinnation of Cincinnation of Cardinal Petrus de Alliaco, Bishop man residing within 40 miles of Cincinnation of Cincinnation of Cardinal Petrus de Alliaco, Bishop man residing within 40 miles of Cincinnation of Cin

> other business, and left his tent, and the la- till then, dirtily-clad linguist, might be seen first edition of which appeared in 1486, and chines, or the tramping of horses, either dy unlocked the box, in which she found the poor philosopher more dead than alive. This stuffed, as in former times, between his markable manner the extension of know-the lint also been saved, properly prepared, and the latter than the la On saying, "you are safe," the philosopher shirt and his skin, for he still disdained a ledge. We must here dwell a little more sent to Liverpool, or even New York, an above all cost would have been the result; and the result; and the result is a subforget to record this day's occurrence in your book."

Love's Lesson. BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

Sparkling now in noonday beams.
Like thy cheeks the flow'rs that blossom Near them, and those eyes of thine Shame the heav'ns their waves embor Minna mine!

Minna mine! those streams uniting, Hence together hold their way; Plainly to my vision writing, (What else, Minna, could they say?) 'Nature's law is one of union Such, too, is the law divine!" Beautiful and bold communion, Minna mine!

Minna mine! I know not whether Minna mine! I know not whether
I the lesson read aright;
But if streams thus come together,
And their destinies unite,
Why may not the heart that liveth
Only in the love of thine,
Gain the boon for which it striveth,
Minna mine?

The sight of a learned man in want made The sight of a learned man in want made even the satirist Borleau so uneasy, that he could not forbear lending him money. The could not forbear lending him money. The prudently economical Addison for some time freely opened his purse to remove the diffi-culties of his friend Steele, produced by foolish extravagance. There does not seem to exist the slightest confirmation of the story of Addison-having put an execution into Steele's house to recover a sum of money which he owed him. In a letter to his wife, written in August 1708, Steele mentions that he has "paid Mr. Addison the whole one thousand pounds;" and at a later period he says, "Mr. Addison's money you will have to-morrow noon." It is related of Goldsmith, whose heart adored humanity, that he enlarged his list of pensioners as his finances increased, and that his charity extended even to his last guinea. Once having visited a poor woman, whose sickness he plainly perceived was occasioned by an empty cupboard, he sent her a pill-box containing ten guineas, bearing the inscription, "To be taken as occasion may require."-He was frequently deceived by impostors, who worked upon his generous sympathies with fabricated tales of most lamentable mis fortunes; but no feeling mind will harshly censure him for his unsuspecting credulity and overflowing humanity. In his unbound-

ed philanthropy he exclaims-"Yet oft a sigh prevails, and sorrows fall, Some spot to real happiness consigned; Where my worn soul, each wandering hope at

Gray, in one of his letters, written in 1761

says that Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, the writer on natural history and agriculture, lives in a garret in the winter, that he may support some near relations, who depend upcheerful, and is an honest, worthy man .distress, especially young persons of talent struggling with difficulty. The grand-daughter of the great dramatic poet, Peter Corneille, being destitute of money and friends, attracted the sympathy of Voltaire, who supported her for three years; and having by that time finished her education, he married her to a gentleman. Voltaire not only gave her a marriage-portion, but he wrote, and grandfather, whereby she obtained in a short Grammont, and Madame de Pompadour, had inherited from their father. subscribed considerable sums. M. de la The harvest season had arrived.

ing traced the man to his home, he peeped into execution.

ment as long as he lived. much misunderstood by the world. His rate manuscripts, produced in the middle importation, but at a price that will place the kind reception of her fully confirmed her ages, when after the thirteenth century the within the reach of all classes. Let me see the egg that will not burst, said the visitor, 'surely it is the egg of a tur-said she; but soon she too observed the duck ling, and being short-sighted, thought it was some energy large fat duck that had lost its some very large fat duck that had lost its some very word that was spoken! 'Where said she; but soon she too observed the duck ling, and being short-sighted, thought it was some energy love they said she; but soon she too observed the duck ling, and being short-sighted, thought it was some energy love they said she; but soon she too observed the duck ling, should be sown thiris should be sown thin; but if the line seed only it should be sown thin; but if the line seed only it should be sown thin; but if the line seed only it should be sown t

and after recovering a little from his anger, his amusing "Memoir of Richard Roberts" berg, a priest at Regensburg in 1349; and said—"I have lost, and must pay the forto the use of that singular, helpless, and halfto the use of that singular, helpless, and halfto the use of that singular, helpless, and halfto the use of that singular helpless, and halfthe "Picture of the World" (Imago Mun-She must, therefore, have been an old woman, near the end of her brilliant career, vexation."

Set, but let me request you herealter to gain witted person, well known in Liverpool of Cambray, in 1410. These encylcopæwhich he could read, self-taught. After the dias were the precursors of the great Marand that nine tenths of the stalk was thrown and the stalk was thrown as the

lages, a country ship or two was roosting under the date trees; the landscape everywhere stretching away level and lonely.— In the sky in the east was a long streak of greenish light, which widened and rose until it grew to be of an opal color, then orange; then, behold, the round red disk of ange; then, behold, the round red disk of the sun rose flaming up above the horizon. [Humboldt's Kosmos,

praised the Maker of the sun: it shone on In spite of all his faith. But when the his white turban as he was kneeling, and in spite of all his faith. But when the ark gilt up his bronzed face, and sent his blue Safe on the mountains soul had lurked fill now was rested by the waters' sinking flow shadow over the glowing deck. The distances, which had been grey, were now Unruffled in the noontide's golden glow, clothed in purple; and the broad stream Or in the calm of midnight rolling dark, was illuminated. As the sun rose higher, Though thickly sprinkled with the gense the morning blush faded away; the sky was cloudless and pale, and the river and the sur-rounding landscape were dazzlingly clear. Looking a-head in an hour or two, we saw the Pyramids. Fancy my sensations,

There they lay, rosy and solemn in the term I use as opposed to the term party poldistance,—those old, majestical, mystical, itics, and by which I mean those acknowledged the state of the term party policy distance,—those old, majestical, mystical, itics, and by which I mean those acknowledged the state of the term party policy distance,—those old, majestical, mystical, itics, and by which I mean those acknowledged the state of the term party policy distance,—those old, majestical, mystical, itics, and by which I mean those acknowledged the state of the term party policy distance,—those old, majestical, mystical, itics, and by which I mean those acknowledged the state of the term party policy distance,—those old, majestical, mystical, itics, and by which I mean those acknowledged the state of the term party policy distance,—those old, majestical, mystical, familiar edifices. Several of us tried to be edged principles on which are founded our impressed; but breakfast supervening, a political rights and our political duties rush was made at the coffee and cold pies, proper offices as citizens, as members of the

dear M--; two big ones and a little one:

moving us? Have society, Pall Mall clubs, people. Indeed I do not remember ever in and a habit of sneering, so withered up our have seen any elementary work so compos. organs of veneration that we can admire no ed as to display a compendious view of the I wanted (naturally)to see whether my neighbors were any more enthusiastic than myself-Trinity College, Oxford, was busy with the cold ham: Downing Street was posite law, and made all men in almost all Fig Tree Court behaved with decent pro-priety; he is in good practice, and of a well as low, by the same social organizato respect from principle les faits accomplis; rights—to point out the mutual relations he on him. He is always employed, always perhaps he remembered that one of them which the several classes depend upon each Voltaire was ever happy to assist persons in the truth is, nobody was seriously moved. of an exaggeration of bricks ever so enor- shared by the others—and how nations

### The Two Brothers. BY LAMARTINE.

hill to Cairo.

we copy from the "Voice of Jacob:" The site occupied by the Temple of Solcommentary on the works of her celebrated omon was formerly a cultivated field, possessed in common by two brothers. One the one side, and of that orderly intelligence

time, fifty thousand livres. The King of of them was married and had several chil- gence, that enlightened and well-founded France subscribed eight thousand livres, and dren; the other was unmarried. They live contentment on the other, which form insome foreign princes followed his example: ed together, however, in the greatest harthe Duke de Choiseul, the Duchess de mony possible, cultivating the property they peace. This sort of knowledge, if it shall

Barde, the King's banker, took several two brothers bound up their sheaves, made the proper objects of power, the proper lim copies, and greatly increased the sale of the two equal stacks of them, and left them on its within which power may be exercised work by his zeal in promoting the benevo- the field. During the night the unmarried It will teach men their rights, social and lent intentions of Voltaire. To an unfor- brother was struck with an excellent thought. political; but it will teach them their duties tunate bookseller at Colmar, whose affairs My brother, said he to himself, has a wife also-for every right involves a duty or were much deranged, Voltaire made a present of his "Annals of the Empire," and alportion of the harvest should be as large as generally much more ready to claim the respectable citizens of Geneva, having in- his stack several sheaves, which he added to Indeed, my friends, if I were to apply this vited him to print his productions there, he those of his brother; and this he did with as remark to that description of political right complied, and made a present of his works much secrecy as if he had been committing most familiar to you—the right of the franto them in the same handsome manner as an evil action, in order that his offering chise-how many are those in this kingdom he had done to the bookseller at Colmar. | might not be rejected. On the same night | who exercise the right and neglect the duty Shenstone was one day walking through the other brother awoke and said to his or, I should rather say, never so much as his romantic retreat, in company with his wife, "My brother lives alone without a consider or feel that there is a duty-a ser-Delia (Miss Wilmot), when a rather un- companiou; he has none to assist him in ous and sacred duty-which, like all other pleasant intruder rushed out of a thicket, his labor to reward him for his toils, while duties, ought to be honestly, faithfully, and and presenting a pistol to his breast, deman- God has bestowed on me a wife and chil. fearlessly discharged .- Chambers' Journal ded his money. Delia fainted, while Shen- dren; it is not right that we should take stone quietly surrendered his purse, anxious from our common field as many sheaves as to see the back of the man as quickly as he, since we have already more than he possible. The robber seized the money, has-domestic happiness. If you consent, threw his pistol in the water, and immedi- we shall, by adding secretly a number of ately decamped. Shenstone ordered his foot- our sheaves to his stack by way of compenboy to pursue him at a distance, and observe sation, and without his knowledge, see his whither he went. In a short time the lad portion of the harvest increased." This Fabrics, is produced in vast quantities in middle

through the keyhole of the door, and saw In the morning, each of the brothers him throw the purse to his wife, and then went to the field, and was surprised at see- realized in the culture of grain or other cross taking up two of his poor children, one on ing the stacks still equal. During several Small portions only of the lint is saved, and each knee, he said to them he had ruined his successive nights the same contrivance was diately burst into a flood of tears. Having ding to his brother's store, the stacks always of the fibre, and the process being too slow and own; and who knows what might have been the result, had not the lady espied at a distance her husband, who was returning home.

learned that he was a laborer, reputed hon-remained the same. But one night, both having stood sentinel to divine the cause of this miracle, they met—each bearing well known, that the amount of labor, for it is in the result, had not the lady espied at a distance her husband, who was returning home. tance her husband, who was returning home.
Struck with terror, she exclaimed, "I see feet, implored mercy. The poet not only or live and a large family, Shenstone went to his the sheaves mutually destined for the othing bounds only is the result of an entire day's careful hand dressing would, at the value of the same work

ful to Heaven for having such a brother. When Lord Byron resided in the AlbaNow, says the legend, the place where so
Linen goods, now altogether imported and
ny, Piccadilly, a young lady, an unsuccessgood an idea had simultaneously occurred from their high cost used only by a few, might, It may be supposed the philosopher did not long hesitate to conceal himself, and the her family, whose distressed state deeply Men blessed it, and Israel chose it, there to should be relatively less than that of cotton fab

And she waited three weeks, but had no low, said the eggs. And the duckling found that the cat was master of the house, and the hen was too delightful to be relinquished for a the Mirror of Nature (Speculum Natura of Inomas Can in paper books De Kerum Natura of Inomas Can in paper books De a draft on his banker for fifty pounds.

Roscoe humanely devoted the profits of "Book of Nature" of Contrad of Meygen.

Sometimes of Richard Roberts" bare a price at Regeneburg in 1349 and his amusing "Memoir of Richard Roberts" bare a price at Regeneburg in 1349 and his amusing "Memoir of Richard Roberts" bare a price at Regeneburg in 1349 and publication of Roscoe's work, the poor, and garita Philosophica of Father Reisch; the away; the seed being got out by thrashing ma nal Alliacus (Pierre d'Ailly). I have shown above all cost would have been the result; and this is only one out of some twenty Counties in elsewhere that this work was more influenthis is only one out of some twenty elsewhere that this work was more influenthis State where Flax is extensively grown. After all, it is something to have seen tial on the discovery of America, than was It is supposed by many, that to insure the best these red waters. It is only low green banks, mud-huts, and palm-clumps, with the sun setting red behind them, and the great, dull, sinuous river, flashing here and there in the light. But it is the Nile, the last of the last of the learned Florentine Toscanelli. All that Columbus knew of Greek and Roman writers, all the passages of Aristotle, Strabo, and Seneca, on the light. But it is the Nile, the last of the learned Florentine Toscanelli. All that Columbus knew of Greek and Roman writers, all the passages of Aristotle, Strabo, and Seneca, on the light. But it is the Nile, the last of the Pillars the Flax yields best and is the easiest dressed. old Saturn of a stream—a divinity yet, of Hercules, which, as his son Don Ferthough younger river gods have denosed him. though younger river-gods have deposed him. nando tells us, were what principally inci-Hail! O, venerable father of crocodiles!— ted his father to the discovery of Indian remain in the stack before rippling, an entire We were all lost in sentiments of the pro- lands, were derived by the Admiral from the year, without injury. foundest awe and respect; which we proved, by tumbling down into the cabin of the these writings with him on his voyages; for, we received of Mr. Abel Bowditch, of the horti-Nile steamer that was waiting to receive us, in a letter written to the Spanish Monarchs cultural store, School street, some of these peasand fighting and cheating for sleeping in October 1498 from Havin he translates which we sowed with several other kinds for exand fighting and cheating for sleeping in October, 1498, from Hayti, he translates berths.

At dawn in the morning we were on deck; the character had not altered of the scenery about the river. Very flat and the morning we were profoundly impressed.

In October, 1498, from riayti, he translates periment. They were earlier than the Marrow fat, and come in soon after Hill's Early. The peas were large, and the most tender and finest which he had been profoundly impressed. scenery about the river. Vast flat stretches He probably did not know that Alliacus of land were on either side, recovering from the subsiding inundations: near the mud vil-

Safe on the mountain, and the patriarch Gazed on the shoreless ocean less

Though thickly sprinkled with the gems of hear en: Sure when the ark sat on that dreadful sea Alone, no feeling in his heart could be But sorrow for his kindred unforgiven. F. T. [Chambers' Journal

the Dean of Durham on General Politics

I confess it has often occurred to me that

and the sentiment of awe was lost in the same social community—I have often thought, I say, that these principles ought Are we so blases of the world that the to fill a more conspicuous place than they greatest marvels in it do not succeed in do fill in the education of all classes of the more? My sensation with regard to the principles; to show, for instance, how a graduated subordination is essential to the exthen came a feeling of shame that the view istence of every form of society—and how of them should awaken no respect. Then any theory of universal equality, in wealth and condition is at variance, not only with wealth and experience, but also with na. ture; which has distinctly laid down the on particularly attentive to a bunch of grapes: respects, unequal—to show that inalienable conservative turn of mind, which leads him tion which protects their property and the was as big as Lincoln's Inn Fields. But, other for their mutual welfare—to make it clear how any evil which may befall any \* \* And why should they, because one of these will sooner or later be largely mous? I confess, for my part, that the py- greatness, and public and private happiness. ramids are very big.—Journey from Corn- depend upon the co-operation and concord of all. Now I think, my friends, that if these principles, which no rational man disputes, and which are in fact at the bottom The following beautiful Arabian legend of all that we call politics, were generally inculcated as a part of education, we should reap the fruits in some increase of that be nificent use and application of property on confer power, will confer at the same time discretion in the use of power-it will show

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN :- This staple which in Ireland and on various portions of the Continent, has returned, and informed his master that, havproject was approved, and immediately put and southern Ohio, for the seed, which finds a
ready market at the numerous Oil manufacto-

tion .- Boston Cultivator. BENEFIT OF ADDING CLAY OR MARL TO SAV-DY LAND.—Fifteen bushels of clay, or mark

colt has no permanent incisor teeth till he is two and a half years old, and then only the two front or centre ones.